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Page 3:

TESKS AND MISSIONS, AND DIM CTIVES STANDARD TO THE AND METHODS

BASIC MISSIONS

- l. To prepare and train well-disciplined and well-drilled soldiers for the services of the rear, men who are possessed of physical endurance and are unconditionally devoted to the interests of the Party of Lemin-Stalin and of the Seviet Government.
- 2. To provide, for the soldiers of the services of the rear, the requisite broadledge rud prectical experience in their various openialties, to teach them correlately to preverve the technical material and material, to have a thorough knowledge of the rules for its use and for keeping it consecretly in residences for use.
- 3. To teach the soldier to have complete mastery of his own weapon and its becaution, no that he will be able to use it skillfully in combat and also for the protection of military property.
- H. To brain the individual units of the rear services in such moment that they will be able expertly to carry out their missions in providing technical vaterial and equipment as well as supplies for the maintenance of personnel.

DIR CTIVES PERTAINING TO ORGANIZATION

- 5. The program set forth in these pages is desirated to prepare the soldness of the sections of the rear for the below-mentioned specialties, which are at intelligible at all large and minter units of the Ground Forces:
 - ... coneral assembly rechanic; and assembly unit specialist (for tank force);
 - ... electricions and battery specialists;
 - -- nec ine-tool lathe hand;
 - ... remeral essenbly mechanics and essembly units specialists (automobile):
 - -- electric and gas welder;
 - -- vulcanizer;
 - store-room hand for tank and automobile material; military
 - store-room hand for orenance property; (ceneral orenance equipment)

store-room hand for ordnance property: (artillers and ammunition)

- --- store-room hand for fuel and lubricant supplies;
- ... store-room hand for food supplies;
- -- store-room hand for (bagyage train) clothing and personal equipment;

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DISSEMIPTIBLE BEEFFARANS SPECIAL HANDEING

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Page 4: (cont'd)

- -- medical aid men and orderlies;
- --- cooks;
- L- bakers;
- tailors;
- -- shoemakers;
- -- farriers;
- supply train (horse-drawn, pack-borne) personnel;
- -- clerks;
- -- supply sergeants.

Soldiers assigned to specialties for which a very large number of men is available are not included under any special program, but must be trained under the natural capabilities program.

6. The program is built up on the basis of 10.5 months of training (inclusive of one-holf worth alleved for transfer to the various camps) for each man in the services of the rear. The training year is divided into two training periods: the winter period (f norths) and the surmer period (5.5, months).

MICELULY FOR THE WRITER PERIOD: for the new recruit -- uniform basic training with the large units and specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear. for regulisted personnel -- improvement in specialist knowledge and capabilities. In addition, the formation of service units of the smaller type is also pursued during the whiter training period.

The that period of training is divided into three parts:

FIRE CTARD: 1.5 worths (36 training days) besic training for new recruits, carried on in line units in the usual man er. New recruits cannot be assimed to the services of the rear without having first completed this stage of the braining.

SLOCH) STAGE: 1.5 months (36 training days) specialist training for soldiers who are to be assigned to the services of the rear.

TIMED STAGE: 2 months -- formation of the minor types of service units. During this stage the training for new recruits and reenlisted men proceeds jointly.

MISSION FOR THE SULFAR PERIOD: improvement of kno ledge and capabilities for all soldiers of the services of the rear, and training for service units.

This period is divided into three stages as prescribed by the program of train-

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The specialist training for soldiers of the services of the rear as conducted during the second stage of the winter training period is carried on the basis of a muster organized by the commanding officer of one of the large units. This muster is conducted at one and the same time for all specialists of the services of the rear and is planned in such manner that it begins not later than increase 10-15 days after completion of the first stage of the winter training period.

The duration of this muster is 1.5 months (36 training days, inclusive of 6 short days). The number of training hours per day of training is 8 ordinarily, with two bours less preceding each day off.

During the time of this muster the soldiers are excused from guard and fatigue duties.

8. The natural is organized by the commander of the large unit at those service units (and subscribed units) which offer the best opportunities for successfully trained of the soldier in his specialty (have sufficiently large cadres already trained, training addicate, adequate natural, and operating facilities). Thus the nuster of auto-condition is less saltably conducted at the automobile repair shop of the large unit, the nuclear of successors and tailors at the large unit's clothian supply shop, the nuclear of store around hands at the corresponding type of stores fanot, the nuster of medical parasonnel at the medical unit, and so forth.

The commanding efficer of the large unit will assign men from other elements of the large unit in so far as they may be needed for training soldiers of the services of the rest in their respective specialties.

9. The regulated non and new recruits are given an opportunity to perfect their specialist knowledge and capabilities in the course of their daily practical work (duty in sacks, receiving wards, etc.).

Organization of the service units and subordinate units proceeds in the course of tactical and headquarters-staff instruction, but also in the course of the special training for services of the rear.

All soldiers of the services of the rear, and all of the service units, are brought in for the tactical and headquarters-staff instruction.

So far as they are conducted for the companies and battalions, these training SERVICE exercises are participated in by all soldiers whose regular duties in the serieses

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Page 5: (cont'd)

of the rear are with a battalion or with a company, respectively. The commanders of the intermediate units (e.g. regiment or separate battalion) make assignments, according to the training purpose of the exercise, to the company and battalion tectical exercises for subordinate service units, establishing a systematic procedure for this purpose.

Pare 6:

In those instances where improvement of the specialist knowledge and capabilities of a mechlioted soldiert of the services of the rear cannot be accomplished in the process of their delly operational duties, the commanding officer of the large unit will issue on order to have short-term musters established according to the various exactlities required, for calls that do not involve in excess of 15 training days now year.

Il. The time devoted to military and political training for the soldiers of the sorroicus of the year is an follows:

FOR MET BECRUTES:

- -- humana the first stage of the winter training period -- 276 hours (at the newes of 1.8% hours can could);
- ... during the accomb stage of the same period -- 81 hours (at the rate of 5h nour per month);
- entrance to since period -- 266 hours (at the rate of 38 hours per month);

FOR REPUBLISHED FORDERS:

and throughout the entire training year (10.5 months) -- 380 hours (at the rate of 36 hours our month).

the restricts of the rear (other than soldiers of the services of the rear of the lime units) are expenied by the cornenders of the intermediate units (e.g. resiment or separate battalion).

The men who are performing regular duty with the services of the rear in the subordinate units of the line are given military and political training each at his own unit.

12. The training topics for new recruits are the same for every type of specialist:

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DESCRIPTION OF THE SPECIAL HANDLING

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during the second stage, during the period of the specialist muster; during the remaining stages, at the various minor units themselves (in the training roups), joinfully with the recollisted soldiers.

- 13. A check on progress in each one of the training subjects is made:
- by the platoun commander (company or battalion commander) on the progress made by each individual soldier;
- by the reminimits (separate battalion's, etc.) deputy commander for supplies or chief of the service on the progress of each one of king his service units.

 The "Farks days in the minor corvice units are conducted, as a general rule, at the rate of hidge per north.
- 15. In employment with foint 8 of Directives Pertaining to Organization of the Program of Countries Instrumenter of the Mills regiment of the Cround Forces to perfect the Last Rese and prescribed capabilities of military chauffeurs (and tractor driv-Page 7:

 The drown as presented in these pages includes technical training for the

drivers of motor vehicles.

conducted

"he occurses of technical training are expansion in platoon groups or anized for
this many see by order of the commanding officer of the "chapt" (regiment, separate
by
both the real), i.e. he intermediate units."

GENERAL DIRECTIVES PLRVAINING TO METHOD

- 16. be sext-books to be used as basic terts in teaching the soldiers of the serv(Boevye Ustavy)
 ices of the near include the following: the Field Manuals of the different arms and
 Unit Interior Footomy Regulations
 services, the Orill Manual (Stroyevoy Ustav), the Manuals marketimes Marketimes Marketimes Marketimes (Ustav Vardremey Muzhby), the Code of Lisciplinary Punishments (Distsiplinaryy)
 Ustav , he Genrisor Duly and Interior Guard Duty Acgulations (Ustav Garnizonnoy in
 Kara Minor Eluchb), instructions and manuals concerning repairs and maintenance,
 open there of material, and so forth.
- 17. The braining provided for the soldiers must proceed in consecutive order, advancing from simple and easy matters to the complex and difficult matters.
- 18. The basic principle to applied in the training is as follows: a practical demonstration accompanied by brief explanation by the commander; imitation, by the soldiers themselves, of the method (process) that was demonstrated to them; check on correct

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Fage 7: (cont'd)

performance; and to train the soldier until he has fully mastered the method on process in question.

It is easy theoretical topic must be made clear with the use of visual aids
(classess, posters, tabulations, mock-ups, training films, exhibits, etc.) until
each coldier has fully assimilated the problem under consideration.

For then the instruction has to do with questions of book-keeping, accounting,
magazion and facus of property, maintenance of property, and the like, one
turb revolup a sense of homesty and a protective attitude toward national property, in addition to renieving expertness in the work of carrying into effect the
extincers instructions and correctly proparing the requisite documents.

10. Language the instruction has to do with one of the many aspects of way
excepted, the instruction must emphasize the leading part played by Compade Stalken,
the Comments Factor, and the contribution made by Foviet scientists, enclosure,
and offer first, of the leading Stakhanovites, in creating are perfecting first-

Table in equipment to increase the productiveness of labor and to so leve high table you the entpot.

It followed instruction is liven at the rate of h hours per week (the lessons of the content time, on days when so other political

of readon is given, will be devoted to political information.

Part Land Table, Twrstation p. 7.

Paro Pable, Penaltation p. 8.

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DISSENCE THAT THE TRANSPECIAL HANDEN

Name of the last	TABLE SHOWING THE MUNICIPAL OF	HOULS FOR TH	A D R S E	B B B B C C	D	ord Stack	S U M	MERPE 2nd STAGE	R I O D Brá ST
NU:ABER 7	Subject of Instruction	ien b iensi is	1.E.1312	2nd STAC New Recruites the Reprisor vices, with- cut special.	leenlisted Salaks with	All Sold. of the Rear	anj Sold	iers of the ervices	
AGE N	to the property of the propert	- <u>\$</u>	33	Treining 33	<u>Training</u> 30	Wh.	34. 4	32 6	44
	1. Political Training	F 0 25	2	5	16s	16:	28*	50*	132
	2. Tactical Training	19 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		7	5	10	2	3	- 6
~		umber the 1s per. the co	2	6	3	6	2	ĺ.	
6387	L P. 177 Proposicion	the the		8	4	4	ົ້ວ	ž	-
9	l a management description and the second of	E 10	2	4	2	ls	ĩ.	4	-
	a salama and Rocalle Table	he for for for	~			***	3	3	-
19	1 # a t- t Franciscov Training a	# mg 1. mg 1/4	44.4	****					
É	. a at an and Partare Training verses	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	****			***			-
7	ing herrad-mer fromourening access to the	22222	5	3.5	.00		a.r. 8.9		•
35				drift.			.3		_
9	12. Specialist (Technical) Training	8 9 8 3 B					·- ·-		•
~	13. Medical Training	2 th 1 th	6			5.7 40 		107	20
i i	14. Fire Protection Inches	22	ACTION AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY.		173	92		(35	command
REGISTRY	11. Automobile Training . 12. Specialist (Technical) Training . 13. Medical Training . 14. Fire Protection Training . 15. Time kept in Reserve . * This time is used to have the officers of the intermediate in the company and battalion be called in to participate in	men and the unito (regime exercises.	57 smell serv ent, etc.) All aside f rs-steff an	en ice units part which own of row the hours d services-of.	nicipate in the service shown in ti the-year co	large-unit t units will is Table, the ercisos.	actical earth Se included, De verious SM	rises. The end for wh all service	comme at sul unite

* This time is used to have the men and the small service units perficipate in large-unit tactical exercises. The commanding officers of the intermediate units (regiment, etc.) which can of the service units will be included, and for what subjects, in the company and battailor exercises. All aside from the hours should in this Table, the various small service units will be called in to participate in headquarters-staff and services-of-the-vasz exercises.

** A separate Table to provided to show the number of house devoted to the western open to Make.

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DISSECTION IN SPECIAL HAMIL

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+	(Tank)	Gen. Assembly Wech. S Electr. & Batt. Spec. T	tore-Room Hands:	TERS OF THE SERVICES OF THE WINTER TRAINING Store-Room Hands: Food; Cloth. & Person. . Equipment.	Medical Personnel; Farriers.	Tailors; Shoemakers.	Supply Train (Horse-Drawn, Pack- Borne) Personnel
-	Instruction	(Automobile)Gen. " (Assembly Mech. etc.& Electro-Gas Welder Vulcanizer	eteriel&Ammun. ruel	Cooks; Rakers; Clerks; Supply Ser- geants.	an an and an an an ann an an an an an an an an an		
5	1. Specialist Training	175	175	165	170	1.65	160
	2. Reserve Time	20	20	30	25	30 -	35
	TOTAL	195	195	195	195	195 .	195
							•
TO COLOR TO COLOR							

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Page 10:

PROGRAM FOR MILITARY TRAINING

SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION REQUIRED FOR ALL SPECIALISTS

POLITICAL TRAINING

This training is conducted in conformity with directives issued by the koye.

Chief of Political Administration (Glavnoe Politicheses Upravleniye) of the Soviet

Army.

TACTICAL TRAINING

Furpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct himself to best advantage on the field of battle, independently and as member of a squad (group).

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The subjects of tactical training assigned in common to the soldiers of all dervice units and specialties must be mastered by means of tactical drill exercises performed by them as members of a squad (xxx crew, etc.). As to the rest, the conduct of the exercises will be governed by the directives (as to method) contained in the general training programs of the respective arms and services.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

	Designation of Subjects	"inter	Number of Hours Period Summer Feriod
 	The Soldier in Defensive Combat Action		Ţī
1. 2,	Guard and Centry Fost Duty	2*	em.)
3.	The Sound in Offensive Combat Action .	8	ę do A. S.
li.	The Squad in Defensive Combat Action .		6
Emp -1	TOTA	L: 10	10

The new recruits are trained in special assemblies with others, until the regular joint training begins.

Page 11:

Subject 1. THE SOLDIER IN STREAMS TO COMPAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Preparations for defense. Choice and fitting up of places for firing.

Preparations for conducting fire.

Exercise 2. Repelling an enemy attack. Actions while artillery and mortar shelling

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is in progress. Activities when the combat alarm is given. Conducting fire, by direction of the commander or independently. Annihilation of attacking enemy tanks and infantry. Cooperation with neighboring troops. Annihilation of enemy troops entering the fire trench or communicating trench.

Subject 2. GUARD AND SENTRY POST DUTY

Observation

Guard post duties. Advancing a sentry post and finding a location for it. Actions of the sentry upon appearance of an individual enemy soldier or upon the approach of a group. Relieving sentries.

Subject 3. THE SQUAD IN OFFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Actions of the squad during an attack. Occupying and fitting up the jump-off position. Making ready for the attack. The attack itself. Annilation of enemy personnel during the attack. Exploitation of favorable conditions for a determined advance. Repulsing a counter-attack made by the enemy.

Exercise 2. The squad's combat action in the depth of the enemy defense position.

(advances)

Attacks made in the depth of the enemy position. Coordination of fire and movement.

Overcoming mine fields and other obstacles. Sudden attack and annihilation of the various individual nests of enemy resistance. Repulsing counter-attacks.

Subject 4. THE SQUAD IN DEFENSIVE COMBAT ACTION

Exercise 1. Organizing the defense. The squad's position. Clearing the field of view and the field of fire. Organizing fire and fire liaison with neighboring troops. Digging a trench. Heinteining field service during defensive action.

Exercise 2. Repelling an enemy advance or attack. Observation of the battle field. The squad's actions under artillery fire, and in the event of an air attack or chemical attack by the enemy. Repelling reconnaissance activities, and annihilation of attacking enemy tanks and infantry. Combat against enemy personnel making an irruption into the firing trench or communication trench.

Page 12:

HARRSMANSHIP TRAINING

Purpose of Training. To perfect habits that will enable the soldier to conduct carbine fire at measured distances.

MCSI FURM 8 MER S6 13A DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION

TELLIGENCE	TRANSLA	TION CONFIDENTIALEY NUM	G-6387	PAGE NUMBER
ge 12: (c	ont'd)	List of Subjects and Time sp	ent on each.	
		Designation of Subjects	Number Winter Fer	er of Hours Lod Summer Perlo
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	1.	Construction of the Carbine	ļ.	2
	2,	Methods and Rules applicable to Carbine Fire	9	8
	3.	Throwing Hand Grenades	ŢŤ.	an EA
		TOTAL:	17	10
A	emark: Ei	percise 1 (two hours) on Subject 1 and	Exercises 1	and 2 (5 hours)
c	n Subject	2 are conducted during the winter pr	iod:	
		w recruits, in special essemblics;		
		thers, until the regular joint training	g begins.	
		Subject 1. CONSTRUCTION OF THE CARE		
Exerci	ise 1.	Terminology and structure of the parts	of the carb	ino. Common's
A MACANGEMENT AC	-Mark Carles	y in Siring, and their elimination.		
		Disassembling and assembling the carbi	ne. Method	for daily inspec
***********	NAME OF TAXABLE PARTY.	ldier's carbine.		
		Subject 2. METHODS AND RULES APPLIE	CABLE TO CAR	BINE FIRE
Frorc	isa l . F	reparation for fire from prone position	on, using th	e support. Loadi
		; taking ain; firing; unloading the c		
		reparation for fire from prone positi		sing the support;
		m single open targets with time limit		
		ire with sharp amounition.		
AND THE PERSON NAMED IN		Subject 3. THROWING HAND TRINADES		
Exerc	ise l.	Position of the parts and mechanisms	of the gren	ede before it is
*****	the state of the s	air function while the grenade is being		
	ise 2.	Preparation for throwing the grenede		
		from fixed position.		

Purpose of fraining.

To develop soldierly bearing in the individual, and solidarity of action

in the various squad formations.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

MSI FIRM 13A DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION
8 FEB. 56
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Page 13: (cont'd) List of Subjects and Time spent on each. Designation of Subjects Number of How Winter Period Summer Designation of Subjects Number of How Winter Period Summer Designation of Subjects Number of How Winter Period Summer Nu	UMBER 12	PAGE NUM	0-6387	CONFIDENTIA ETRY NUM	NCE TRANSLATION	INTELLIGEN
Designation of Subjects Ninter Period Summe Drill Movements and Walk without Weapon 3* Drill Movements and Walk with Weapon			each.	t of Subjects and Time spent on	(cont'd)	Page 13:
2. Drill Movements and Walk with Weapon . 34 3. Movement in Bounds and Creeping	urs er Period	er of Hours od Summer	Numbe Winter Perio	on of Subjects	Designatio	
3. Movement in Bounds and Creeping	3		3*	ments and Walk without Weapon	1. Drill Move	
i. Squad Formations	3	:	3%	ements and Walk with Weapon	g. Drill Move	
it. Squad "Smalltons	2	:		in Bounds and Creeping	3. Hovement	
Movements by Automobile 2	h	1	Ţł	nations	1. Squad For	
中国投資の利益の対象を対象というできまった。 中国の関係を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を対象を			2	by Automobile	S. Novements	
TOTAL: 12	12	***	12	TOTAL		

Subject 1. DRILL MOVIMENTS AND WALK WITHOUT WEAPON

Fall In

harroles 1. Drill position of the soldier. Execution of the commands: Heli-As You Were As You Were (Right, or Left) Dress. Turns in place. Salute in TURBO's

Armoice 2. Drill step and parede step. Movement at a walk and remains. The acting speed of movement. Malkingxnumments Coming to a helt.

harcise 3. Turns in motion.

Provided it. Salute in motion. Approaching and leaving a superior officer. Drill Hannel pp. 19, 22, 31-47, 59-74.

Subject 2. DRILL MOVEMENTS AND WALK WITH WEAPON

Recorded 1. Dwill position of the soldier with weapon. Manual of arms in Order, Arms, Most. We souther of the commands: Sling Mikke, Shoulder Arms, Manager Supply and

the compound for althoughng the rifle scross the back.

There is the end movement with the weapon. Movement at a walk and run-Page Ni: aloga forming to a halto.

Secretion of the commands: Spoulder Acres; Order, Arms.

Exercise h: Saluting with weapon, in place and in motion. Approaching and locating a superior officer, while carrying the weapon.

Drill Monual: pp. 1,8-68, 75-83.

5 to ject 3. METHOD OF MOVING IN BOUNDS, AND CREEPING

Execution of the commands: Down, and Up. Advancing in bounds and creeping, vion weapon.

ACSI FORM 8 FEB. 56

DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION CONTINUATION SHEET) SPECIAL 1

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Drill Manual: pp. 84-91.

Subject it. SQUAD FORMATION

Exercise 1. Deployed formations of the squad:single-rank formation and double-rank formation. Forming a squad and drawing it up in line. Execution of the contrada: Attention, At East, (Right, Left) Dress, Dismissed. Turning movements of

Exercise 2. Movements of the squad in deployed formation and changes of the direction of neverent. Reforming the squad from one rank into two, and vice versa.

clare into deployed formation, and vice versa; changing the squad from a single file does column of two's, and vice versa; changing the direction of movement in column its attention.

Sincroled h. Deploying the equal as skinmishers. Hovement of the equal in

Trill dentus: pp. 92-127.

Subject 5. MCVINENT ON MOTOR VEHICLES

Courseless firmation prior to boarding the vehicle. Checking on weapons.

On the line places aboard the vehicle. Behavior on route. Simula of exmand,

on ordered of passing them on. Duties of vehicle personnel and officers or

colors. Discussing from the vehicle. Actions in the event of a sudden attack

9-371 Hammal: pp. 274-298.

1 1 1 Cransport units de not study Subject 5.

Pega 3.1

h - Du counte

HIYSICAL TRAINING

Figure of Training. To improve the soldier's physical condition and to develop shall a conforming exercises with granasium equipment.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject	Number Winter period	of Hours Summer Period
I. Gymnastic Exercises:	12%	
b) Group Two		19
	TAL: 12	10

ACSI FORM B REB. 56 13A DISSEMINATION FORM FOR INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION

PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 14 G-6387 Page 15: (contrd) Exercises 1-8 (8 hours) are taken wo: with the new recruits, in special assemblies; with others, until the beginning of the joint training. GIMNASTIC EXERCISES Subject le load: Exercise with weights Past Grow. Two men carrying a third. E erchee 1. Horisontal ber -- pull-up. Handauprinableconsissameleis Buck, vaulthouse (height 105-110 cm.) - jumping on one's knees, and jumping forward. Parallel Bars: Sometre 2. Charbing a rope (pole), using the legs. Flexing and unflexing the Horizontal beam, (height 130-150 cm.) the The while supporting one's weight. Handday the weight while supporting on it. and the second of the contract (with veights?) 19 1 1 0]. Herd scatal bar - "red"en salosom" (pull-up ?) Vaulting horse (height 190 cm.) ... just with legs spread. Acrebatics ... beckered turn, with help-Translate k. Climbing the bilited ladder. Parallel bars - swinging on the support. The description bear (Poight 130-150 m.) - Welking backward and sideways. Describe it. Herimonial bar ... Hanging backwards. Exercise with load: raising a maidy cosefuelgit). Acrobatics -- Roll, forward and backward. Thornton 6. Climbing the slanted rope. Parallel bars -- Raising oneself into the filter possible a with the back kept straight. Distance-jumping and high-jumping in a minima start. 141 1917 7 Contain tal Bar - swinging. Morizontal been (height 130-150 cm.) as thing with additional movements of the hands and legs. Acrobatics -- double Transian 6. Horizortal Ber -- Hanging backwards. Parallel bars - Lifting oneself Polsa 75:

this there, with been between the bars. Jump into the depth (height 2.5 m.).

() Georgia Group, Rachermychaum

En worker 1. Horizontal Bar -- Brack flip on the bar. Farallel bars -- forward rell doubled up. Euck broadwise (height 125 ca.) -- jump with knees drawn up. Excreise 2. Climbing the rope (pole) -- using the hands only. Parallel bars -banding and strengthening arms while swinging. Buck (height 125 cm.) - jump siderise.

Exercise 3. Horizontal bar -- handing suspended from the knees. Exercise with

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Page 16:

Road: carrying a man. Buck sidewise (height 125 cm.) -- jump with legs spread.

Exercise h. Hoisting with turn. Parallel bars - Hoisting with backward swing.

Exercise with load - raising a man from the ground.

Macroise 5. Horisontal bar - Forward turn hanging. Parallel bars -- jumping on it is the end, legs apread. Mars Buck lengthwise (height 120 cm.) -- jump with the end (from the third group).

theolest Training Menual: pp. 67-77, 81-90.

MANUALS AND REGULATIONS

The sec of Wraining. To improve the soldier's knowledge and practical habits:

- to carrying cut precisely the requirements of the Regulations; and

-- in reminer the company duty in exemplary manner and performing their

១៤ភូមិ ។ ១៤**៤**ភូមិ

list of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject Himmer of Hours

The Law Preside

Winter Period: Role of Disciplinary Punishment:

To will the condition of the condition o

Interior Service Regulations:

A Nothing Personnel and Cooperation 28

To Deal Detail Duties and those of the Orderly

Enumer Textoc:

3.

Hamuel on Gerrison and Guard duty:

No Birrs and Ordies of Guard Personnel

TOTAL: 12

THE CODE OF DISCIPLINARY PUNISHMENT

SHEGEGT 3: DISCIPLINARY PENALTIES AND IN ENTIVES

Ordered. Disciplinary penalties imposed upon private soldiers. The rights of the commanders (from squad commander up through regimental commander) to impose the highlineary penalties. The methods of carrying disciplinary penalties into effect.

With the new recruits the subjects are taken up during the special assembly, and with the recollisted men up to the period of joint training.

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Page 17: (cont'd)

Incentives provided for the enlisted man(private). The rights Exercise 2: Encapsed and another ano

of commanders to make use of these incentives.

Code of Disciplinary Punishment: pp. 8-11, 13, 15, 18-20, 23; 26-32, 52-53, 59-73, 75-78.

INTERIOR SERVICE REGULATIONS

SUBJECT 2: MEMBERS OF THE MILITARY PERSONNEL AND COOPERATION BETWEEN THEM

Exercise 1. General duties of military personnel. Duties of the enlisted man. Additiony manks and grades and the corresponding insignia. Superior and subordinate, tender and junior.

Exercise 2. The procedure of receiving and executing orders. Methods of solution. Military ocurtesy and rules for the conduct of military personnel.

Unitarios Service Regulations: pp. 1-33, 41-45, 153-155.

SUBJECT 3: THE DATES DETAIL DUTIES AND THOSE OF THE ORDEREX

Dully detail duties, what they comprise, who is designated for them, and who is in charge. Distributing the daily details. Duties of the orderly.

Nation Service Regulations: pp. 228, 230-233, 252-25k, 275-277, 300-321, 333-2210

303 400 GARRISON AND INTERTOR GUARD DUTY REGULATIONS

Pong lan

SUBJECT A: ETCHOS AND DUTTES OF GUARDS AND SENTRIUS

The sourcey. Immunity of the centur. Onties of the sentury. Occasions for the

The sentry's special duties. Duties of prisoner escents sander to use the usepose.

Carrison and Interior Guard Buty Regulations: pp. 165-189.

COMPAT ENGINEER TRAINING

described of Braining. To teach the soldier how to construct and equip protective

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject Winter Period Summer Period

Summer Period:

- l. Construction of Cover for Personnel -
 - Construction of Cover for Materiel -- 4

TOTAL: -- 6

4

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SUBJECT 1: CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Special tranches (gorges) and stone parapets; their functions, principal dimensions, excavation, and fitting out with samitary and technical installations. Construction of overheadcovering and camouflage.

Exercise 2. Building shacks with improvised materials, fitting them out, and cascuflaging them. Familiarity with the construction and fitting out of dugouts.

SUPJECT 2: CONSTRUCTION OF COVER FOR MATERIEL

chars, bakeries, store-rooms, shops. Providing camouflage with the aid improvised material and regular, issued camouflage property.

Exercise 2. Fitting and construction of special trenches (gorges) and stone process and field sheds for material.

Fage S:

CHEMICAL WARFARE TRAINING

Purrose of Training. 1. To teach the use of the individual's own equipment for emplace defense and decontamination.

2. To familiarize the soldier with methods of treating a paraneland of decontaminating personnel and of decontaminating personnel equipment, weapons, and other material.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Pesignation of Subject	Number of Ho	urs
 Means for Chemical Protection of the Skin	1	
Exercises in Conteminated Air (Chember)	2	
Treating Personnel, and Decontaminating Personal Equipment, weapons, and other material	3	
TOTAL	: 6	

SUBJECT 1: THE MEANS FOR CHEMICAL PROTECTION OF THE SKIN

Use of the emangements. Exercise cape, poncho (?) (nakidka-podstilka), protective foot-wear, protective clock (plashch), protective apron, protective robs (khelat) and the purposes for which they are intended. Purpose and use of the protective combinations and of the light-weight-protective suit.

SUBJECT 2: EXERCISES IN CONTAMINATED AIR (CHAMBER)

Checking the gas mask and determining that it is in order. Putting

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CONTINUED SHEET) SPECIAL HANDLIN

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on the ges mask in contaminated air. Using a damaged gas mask and replacing it in contaminated air.

SUBJECT 3: THEATING PERSONNEL AND DECONTACINATING PERSONAL EQUIPMENT, WEAPONS, AND OTHER MATERIEL

Amercise 1. Use and contents of the individual gas casualty first-eld kit, and makes for using it. Practical methods for treating personnel and for decontaminating personnel equipment with the aid of the individual gas casualty first-aid kit.

Page 11 of the coine 2. Understanding of the methods of preliminary, and complete decontaminating personnel and complete decontaminating personnel and preliminary.

innotice 2. Understanding of the methods of preliminary, and the use of such equipment for the recenterination of mechine guns and mortars, and the use of such equipment. The preliminary such also the complete decontamination of weapons and combat material of this type.

HILITARY TOPOGRAPHY

For a ce of Training. To develop the soldier's skill in orienting himself on the handling to perform movements according to a given azimuth; to make use of a small reak map (diagram).

Designation of Subjects and Time spent on each.

Designation of Subject

Number of Hours

Sunger Paried:

- 1. Ontontabion on the Terrain and Movements seconding to a given Azimuth
- h
- 2. Scale of the Map, Measurement of Distances, and Meading Maps

ù

TOTAL:

8

SUBJECT 1: ORIENTATION ON THE TERRAIN AND MOVEMENTS ACCORDING TO A GIVEN AZIMUTH

cand real points of the compass. Use of landmarks in determining one's own position, main shaing a given direction, and finding one's way back. The compass and its

Other passes. Determining the cardinal points from the sun and by various other passes. Determining the azimuth on the terrain, and directions according to a given azimuth. Hovement according to a given azimuth.

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SUBJECT 2: SCALE OF THE WAP, MEASUREMENT OF DISTANCES, AND READING MAPS

Microise 1. Understanding of the numerical map scale. The linear scale, and noticed of using it. Measuring distances on the map, with the aid of compasses, scale indicator lines, improvised means, and by visual estimate.

Page 2: Recruise 8. Conventional symbols, and numerical designations, on maps. Reading the conventional symbols. Orienting the map.

MOTOR VEHICLE TRAINING

Property of Rectains. To familiarize the soldier with the general structure of the

Mast of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subject	Number of House
Winter Period:	
1. General Structure of the Automobile	iı
2. Wee of Materials	8
3. For Service and Servicing and Automobile	9

TOTAL: 15

For new recruits all of the subjects are taught during the spatial mater assembly, for the obbers, up till the beginning of the other training of the stability.

SUBJECT 1. GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE =

resolvability. Short technical description of the automobile. Function, location, and according to their regular assigned function, and according to their regular assigned function, and according to their resolvability. Short technical description of the automobile. Function, location, and attachment of the various individual assemblies, mechanisms, and devices of the outcombile.

General structure of the motor, the transmission, the wheel ascendiff, and the control mechanisms.

SUBJECT 2. USE OF MATERIALS

The motor-transport and motor-repair units use the time allotted to Motor Vehicle Training to perfect their knowledge in specialties on the subject, according to the judgment of the commanding officer of the unit.

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Fuels, lubricants, and cooling liquids. The simplest methods for determining the quality of the gesoline and cil. Methods of handling gasoline, oil, and enti-freque mixtures. Bules for fueling an automobile.

Page 22:

SUBJECT 3. PARK SERVICE AND SERVICING AN AUTOMOBILE

Exercise 1. Motor vehicle parks. Purpose of the parks, and problems that arise in connection with them. Types of parks. Basic features of a park.

Exercise 2. Sules for the internal arrangment of parks. Fire fighting equipment in the parks, and rules for using it to put out fires.

Exercise 3. Rules for distributing and placing motor vehicles in permanent parks and field parks. Rules for admission to the park and to enter vehicles in the park. Rules for driving vehicles into and out of the park and for putting them into their parking space.

Exacting h. Scope of the work in servicing an automobile. Types and time intervell of servicing. Inspection of vehicle before it leaves the parkiduring halts and of stopping points). Daily technical servicing.

MEDICAL TRAINING

To acquaint the soldier with basic rules of prophylands against occategious diseases and to teach him practical first aid methods to be applied to wouldn't man and gas casualties on the battle field.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each
Humber of Hours
Designation of Subject

Summer Period:

TOTAL:

SUBJECT 1: PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST AGUTE DIFFASES OF THE GASTO-INTESTINAL TRACT

Dysentery, abdominal typhes, cholera. Basic symptoms, exciting causes,

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sources of infection, methods of spreading the disease, and prophylaxis against those diseases.

SUBJECT 2.: PROPHYLAXIS AGAINST PARASITIC TYPHOID DISEASES

Reconstructions typhus and recurrent typhus, basic symptoms, exciting causes, sources of infection, methods of spreading the disease, and prophylaxis against through diseases.

SUBJECT 3: FIRST AID TO WOUNDED MEN ON THE FIELD OF BATTLE

Removing the wounded man to shelter. Giving first aid to the wounded first aid
on the field of battle. Rules for using the individual arrivant hit. Putting on a becauteut. First aid in cases of broken bone.

SUBJECT 4: SELF.-HELP AND MUTUAL ASSISTANCE IN CASES OF CONTAMINATION WITH TOXICAL COMBAT AGENTS

Self-holp and mubual assistance in ceses of contamination with vesicant toxic contamination. This for using the individual gas casualty first aid kit. Giving first and he cannot of contamination with suffocating gas and harassing agents.

FIRE PROTECTION TRAINING

Francis of Training. To teach the soldier methods of fire prevention, measures to be taken size as discovered, and methods of extinguishing it.

hist of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subject	Hurab	er of Hours	
- San T. Branch	Winder Period:			
	General Methods of Fire Protection		2	
2.	and letreds of extinguishing fires		.2	
2.	Sesic Rules of Fire Fighting		2	
		TOTAL:	6	

WURK:

For new recruits all of these subjects are taught during the special, and for the others until the beginning of the joint training period.

Page it:

SUBJECT 1: CENERAL METHODS OF FIRE PROTECTION

Andes for fire protection in store-rooms and during the operation of motion vehicles. Measures of fire protection during the protection of soldiers in their quarters. The duties of men on daily details, in so far as fire prevention is concerned.

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MEANS OF EXTINGUISHING FIRES SUBJECT 2:

Fire extinguishers, their uses, construction, rules for charging and medicionance. How to operate fire extinguishers in use, and how to start them. The structure of herd-operated fire pumps and how to operate them in case of fire. The standbarn of indoor fire hydrants, the equipment for them, and how to operate this oquipment in case of fire.

SUBJECT 3: PASTO RIGES OF FIRE FIGHTING

The drives of military personnel when a fire is discovered. Basic rules for white prioring fires in military barracks, store rooms for various types of properog, hall, emandelous, tanks, and motor vehicles.

(ALCONS)。 12 YE 18 TE 1

2000 25:

PHOGRAM FOR SPECIALIST TRAINING

CHERRAL ASSEVELY MECHANIC AND ASSIMBLY-UNIT SPECIALIST FOR TANK FORCES

Function of Teathing. 1. To explain the structure of combat vehicles, the functioning successioning of the various essemblies, rules for using and servicing the och lake Do

2. To teach repairs made on combat vehicles and their indigiosal nameablies an stationary shops and under field conditions.

DIRECTIVES AS TO METHOD

The basic training in the specialty includes instruction in the structure of the verticle and in practical work.

The instruction given in these subjects proceeds in the order as set forth in the progres. In weaching the repair work, the student's attention is called especially to the development of habits of properly and intelligently keeping the place of weak in order, and the tools and manufacture also habits of carefully operating the repair machinery (the machine as fa whole, its various assemblies and details) and other repair equipment.

Practical work in repairing vehicles, and their various assemblies and details, that require reconditioning,

To teach repairs, according to established technological rules and technical requirements and in accordance with time standards, on military vehicles and their

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individual assemblies and details; and at the same time also to incorporate the most recent improvements in the technological process of the repairs. Page 26:

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects Number	r of	Hours
A THE PERSON OF	Tanks and Self-Propedled Artillery Mountings of the Soviet Army	2	
2.	Structure of the Combat Tank	4	
3.	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and regulation of the individual mechanisms and assemblies of the tenk	: 46	
lı •	Information on the Subject of Electrical Ingineoring	le	
5.	Structure of the Tank's Electrical Equipment	6	
r .	Operating a Combat Tank	20	
7.	Geneval Assembly Work (Smith's Shop)	3.6	
8,	Malfonetioning and Defects of Assemblies on Tanks	4	
۶.	Basic Aspects of Organization and Technology of Mili-	16	
30.	Materials used in Tank Repairs	Th	
11.	Organizing the Work and the Place of Work	5	
32.	Roceaving the Tank for Repairs	h	
33.	Rules for Disassembling and Assembling the Mechanisms	h	
1.	Replacing a Motor; Replacing and Repairing its Soystem	12	
5,	Replacing and Repairing the Transmission Assembly	8	
36.	Replacing Sections and Details of the Suspension and or the Wheel Assembly	ļ	
37.	Driving the tank around and testing it after replacement of details or minor essemblies	ų	

175 TOTAL:

SUBJECT 1: TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED ARTILLERY MOUNTINGS OF THE SOVIET ARMY

Classification of tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings Total sails according to weight, armamend, mission. The role played by the Party and by Commado Stalin in person in the creation of first-class Russian tank material. Brief account of the combat and technical properties of the Russian-made tanks and self-propelled artillery mountings.

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SUBJECT 2: STRUCTURE OF THE COMBAT TANK

Energise 1. Basic parts of the tank. The structure of the armored part and its sections. Structure of the ports and observation devices, and rules for using them. Page 27:

Figure 27:

F

Encycles 2. Function and structure of the turret. Structure of the ball-bearing support, blocking devices, ports, and observation degices of the turret, and the radice for making use of them. Mountings and armor protection of the amazent. Holded of operating the revolving mechanism and servicing it.

SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALFUNCTIONING, AND REGULATION OF THE INDIVIDUAL MECHANISMS AND ASSEMBLIES OF THE TANK

Principles of functioning of the internal combustion motor. The control medical motor of the motor. Four-cycle and two-cycle processes. Notion concurring the power of the engine and the terminal moment. The dependence of power of the moment on the number of turns of the crankshaft, the degree of computational moment of feeding the fuel or spark-advance. Notions concerning because of fuel and mechanical losses. Advantages and disadvantages of the diesel of the computed with the carbureter engine.

Spructure and functioning of the crankgear, nequirements arising to connection with the crankgear mechanism. Disorders of the mechanism and their climination.

light of details.

Light of the fielding and distribution mechan
Light of Places of distribution. Method of functioning of the cylinders. Method of

Consulating valves and gasoline-distributing installations. Disorders, and methods

Considerating and removing them.

Every isa 4. Structure of the feed system. General information concerning fuel and the different types of fuel. Diagram of the feed system. Purpose, positionly and attachment of assemblies and devices of the feed system. The functioning of the feed system.

ties of the fuel pump. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump and of the supercharger.

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(Concerning tanks with carburetor engines.) Purpose, structure, and functioning of the carburetor. Its regulation and installation on the engine.

Exercise 6. Structure and functioning of the fuel pump, filter, air-cooling system, tenku, stopcocks, fuel conduits, and measuring devices. Mechanisms for controlling the feed system, and regulation of these mechanisms. Rules for servicing the assemblies of the feed system. Irregularities, and their anticipation and elimination.

Exercise 7. Structure of the lubricating system. Notions concerning friction and the purpose of lubrication. Information concerning fracture lubricating oils used during the number and during the winter, and concerning their substitutes. The lubrication diagram. Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the lubrications system. Pressures and temperatures required by the oil under different working conditions.

Employee 8. Structure and functioning of the oil pump, oil-cooling assemblies, filters, and control devices. Tanks, stopcocks, and oil conduits. The oil-flow statusture and rules for making use of it. Care of the lubricating system. Irregularities, and authors for discovering, anticipating, and removing them. Methods for changing oil or adding oil to the system.

Exercise 9. Structure of the cooling system. The need for cooling. Information concerning the cooling liquids used for cooling the engine. Precautionary measures for randling anti-freeze mixtures (the anti-freeze mixture is a poison). Purpose, position, and attachment of assemblies and devices of the cooling system, and their method of functioning. Incoming and out-going cooling air, and methods of controlling the flow of air. Temperatures of the cooling liquid required under different working could bloss of the engine.

Exercise 10. Assemblies and devices for starting the motor. Purpose of the starter, and rules for using it. Structure and functioning of the system for starting the motor by compressed air. Ways of getting the motor started in the cold air of winter. Structure and functioning of the devices used for that purpose; the care of these devices, and rules for using them.

Francias Irregularities of the starter system, and ways of anticipating and removing them.

Exercise 11. Malfunctioning of the motor, the reasons therefore, and methods for discovering and removing them.

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Exercise 12. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the main friction clutch. Throwing in the main friction clutch. Method of taking out, disassembling, assembling, and replacing individual details of the main friction clutch. Rules for using the main friction clutch. Irregularities of the main friction clutch, their causes, and methods of discovering and removing them. Clutch adjustment: at the factory and in operation. Care of the main friction clutch.

Revise 13. Furpose, structure, and functioning of the terremissions gear shift.

Revise of transmission, changes of power of traction. Control gear of the gear shift

Fage 29:

See its attraction in the tember tank. Rules for using the gear shift.

Exemples 14. Irregularities of the gear shift, and their causes; ways of anticipating end chiwinating them. Adjustment of the gear-shift controls. Care of the

Reverse gear
Rever

Furpose, position, and structure of the reverse-gear controls, and their functioning.

Exercise 16. Malfunctioning of the reverse gear mechanism; it causes; means of preventing and removing them. Adjusting the reverse gear mechanism, the brakes, and their controls, and the care of these mechanisms.

ing of the side drive. Malfunctioning, its causes, means of prevention and removal.

School of adjusting it. Method of replacing minor assemblies and details of the side drive, and the care of these mechanisms.

Exercise 18. Adjusting the control gear. Operational adjustment of the controls of the main friction gear, gear shift, and reverse-gear mechanism. Technical conditions for adjustment. Technological charts.

Exercise 19. The underframe. Purpose, position, and structure of the assemblies and details of the underframe. Attachment of the assemblies and details to the body of the vehicle. Method of replacing the various individual assemblies. Malfunctioning, its causes, methods of prevention and correction. Methods of adjustment, and

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and care of the waderframe. Technical conditions for dismounting, mounting, and adjusting the minor assemblies of the underframe.

SUBJECT L: INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING

Exercise 1. Static and dynamic electricity. Conductors and non-conductors. Two types of electricity. Potential and voltage. Electric capacity. Condensers and their structure. Notion concerning electric current. The strength of current. Electronotics force and voltage. Resistance. The electric circuit. Series consection and parallel connection of the consumers and sources of current. Units of measurement for intensity and force of current, and for resistance. Structure and operating principle of instruments for measurement and control, and rules for connecting them to a circuit.

Exercise 2. Work and power of the electric current. Heating devices. Safety devices. The electric arc. The magnet and its properties. The magnetic field.

The augustic field created along a conductor of current. The solemoid. Electromagnets. Whe magnetic circuit. Interaction between a magnetic field and a conductor of electromotive of electromotive force in a conductor that is moving in a magnetic field. Induction of electromotive force by changing the magnetic current in the periphery. The phenomenon of self-induction. The principle of soldien of the induction coil.

SUBJECT S: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK'S ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Position of the electric assemblies and devices of the tank's equipment. Sources of current: storage batteries, generator. Consumers of current: starter, motor for turning the turnet, ventilator motor, radio sets, tank inter-comsystem, lights, current supply taps, sound signals, and electric ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Safeties, control devices, connection boxes, revolving contact structure. Saitches and wiring system. Electric circuits: starter connections, current supply for starter, charges of the storage battery, current supply for the electric devices of the turrets, emergency lighting.

Exercise 3. The storage battery. General information concerning storage batteries. Types of battery. Structure and functioning of acid batteries and storage alkeline batteries. Chemical processes that take place in storage batteries. The charge and discharge diagram. Values of magnitude characteristic of starter bat-

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texles: voltage, density of the electrolyte, capacity. Connecting storage betteries groups:

parallel

in same connection in series and connection. Capacity of storage betteries and the relation to the charge and discharge current, the temperature, and the density of the electrolyte.

SUBJECT 6: OPERATING A COMBAT TANK

Francise 1. Method of receiving a tank for repairs and discharging it from receive. Eales for operating a combat tank. Time intervals between checks and for the properties of tanks under various conditions.

Proceed and return of periodic inspections. Documents absorber work done on tanks.

Proceed and functioning of the work done by the technical control stations.

| Carried by the tank | Procedure 2. Unity sets of instruments and accessories (ZIP). Equipment and

Ecoules 2. Unity sets of instruments and accessories (ZIP). Equipment and mechanisms the first for Inbricating the assemblies and dankers of the tank. Storing the ZIP

Exercise 3. Prolonging the tank's pariod of serviceability, and methods of processing decays and breakdowns. The importance of prolonging the tank's period of the deckling. Heasures to be taken during operation of the tank to prolong a period of serviceability. Maximum and minimum periods for operating a tank between regulars. Conditions that make it possible to operate a tank for a long period of time. Spless for operating a new tank.

Executed by Fire-protection measures. Fire protection for the park. Fireprotection of the fire-protection measures. Fire protection for the park, filefile-file that equipment. Fire procentions to be observed in servicing and repairing a role. Makeds of estinguishing fire inside and outside the tank.

Figure 5. Control inspection of tenk. Purpose of the control inspection.

Figure 5 of this devoted to the control inspection. Nature and sequence of the work core in the course of a control inspection. Tools and accessories used for the control inspection. Practical methods for carrying out the control inspection.

Exercise 6. The daily servicing of the tank. Purpose of the daily servicing. The account of time devoted to the daily servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks of daily servicing. Practical methods for carrying out the tasks of the daily servicing.

Extracted 7. Surpose of, and time intervals between, the technical servicings (No.

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2). The amount of time devoted to the technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the tasks performed in the course of the technical servicing. The tools, devices, and materials used. Practical methods for performing the tasks of technical servic-

Thereise 8. Purpose of, and time intervals between, technical servicings No. 3. The encumt of time devoted to thee technical servicing. Nature and sequence of the tests performed. Fools, devices, and materials used. Fractical methods for az carrying out the tesks of this servicing.

Page 36: call encurance of the tacks performed in preparing the tank and its assemblies for a Rong part of of storage. Time intervals between treatments for dead storage. Resting, the energy, and methods for preventing it and fighting sgainst it.

SUBJECT 7: GENERAL ASSEMBLY WORK (SMITH'S SHOP)

The nature of this work is the same as that described under the heading of budge at 9, therefore 1-7, 9-11 for general assembly mechanics and essembly unit speeja jeka (vatomobilo).

SIBJECT S: MALFUNCTIONING AND DEFECTS OF ASSEMBLIES ON TANKS

posettional unifunctioning. Defects: structural; resulting from manufacturing producted from extinary wear and tour, and from accidental damage. Damage caused by and or sottone that are BASIC ASPECTS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF MILLIPARY

ETRALCT 9: REPAIRS ON TANKS

Repair systems: planned preventive, according to need, and mixed. the circultages and disadvantages of each system. The repair system adopted for the For a behavior. The remandlature for different types of repairs and interval periods. The relatio of the work done in current, intermediate, and heavy repairs. (mede at random)

Fepalr methods; individual, by assemblies, special. The adventages and the chrominges of each method. Repairs with ready-made spare-parts, with specially mude measure-parts, and mixed. Advantages and disadvantages of each method. Documentation concerning the vehicle sent out for repairs.

Technology of military repairs of tanks. Inspection of tank to deterrine the scope of repairs needed, and the spare-parts and materials needed. Making out a cause report. Choice and preparation of tools and devices. Cetting the place

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of work in readiness. The proper way of placing the tank (assembly) on the repair stand (protection from dust, rain, wird). Cleaning the mechanisms, draining oil, fuel, and water. Safe-practices.

Exercise it. Sequence of tank repairs, and repairs on individual assemblies, armagent, and optical devices. Diagram of the technological process. The procedure Page 31: of obtaining spare-parts and materials. Documents to be made out in connection with repairs. Technological conditions for the repair work, Technological charts for the repairs on banks.

The characteristics of year and defects of individual details. The manner in which were the tear charges the dimensions of adjoining surfaces and destroys the proper geometrical shape of surfaces. Examples of admissible average wear for the most important details of a tank. Methods of repairing the details affected. Repairing debails by the method of repair dimensions. The nature of this method. Method of securifical angles and disadvantages of this method.

Areactes 6. Hethods of determining the extent of wear and defects of details:

subsect all improvious, and instruments and devices for making control measurements.

The historical conditions affecting the defects of details. Arranging details in groups:

subsect to the details; details in need of repair; and unserviceable details. Measurements under a instruments and the technique of using them. Methods for measuring the three mans cage of pinion-year, etc. Technical conditions and technological charts related to defects.

The nature of these methods, and the citent to which they can be applied. Repairs of details with the aid of supplementary details. Repairs of details by the method of plastic deformation (depositing, shingling, distributing). Technical conditions related to the repairs of details.

installations

Repair manipulation for the armored and mechanized troops of the Soviet

Army (VEC, RTO, PTRB, repair beses 2nd class and 1st class, repair plants), their

purpose and scope of work. Types of mobile repair shops; their installations, tools,

and devices. Distribution of equipment in the shops, and storage of tools and devices.

Tables of organization and equipment for the shops, and the scope of their work.

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SUBJECT 10: MATERIALS USED IN TANK REPAIRS

bereise 1. Hetals, alloys; their properties and treatment. Basic properties of the metals: physical, chemical, mechanical, and technological. The distinction between ferrous and non-ferrous metals. Comparison of the properties of cast item and their properties. Carbon and alloy steels. It is not steel. Types of cast iron and their properties. Carbon and alloy steels. Metions concerning the methods of obtaining steel. Notions concerning methods of along methods of steel by addition of rare metals. Parts of the tank are of carbon steel, and those made of alloy steel. Took steels. Brands of a carbon steel, and those made of alloy steel. Took steels. Brands of

Merciae 2. Non-ferrous metals. Basic properties of metals and alloyes ways of helicing non-ferrous metals. Ways of helicing non-ferrous metals and the construction and artillary. Using unserviceable parts as metal in making and a parts.

MINICIPE S. Hasic methods of motel working. Notions about casting and the purposition of metal casts. Principal methods of mechanical working of metals:

At any cold treatment. Notion concerning thermic and thermo-chemical treatments of metals.

The billing, carbonization, and nitration. Surface working of metals by using a constitute of the processes of thempering, drawing a constitute of the processes of thempering drawing a constitution of the processes of the p

Describe 5 Supplementary materials. Purpose and basic properties of friction of the tall (Gerrado, paysbestos, asbolit), packing materials (carton, klingerit (an ablent as tubber cement), asbestes, metal-asbestos and metallic padding, felting, felting, grantic (presumably: a hermatic sealing material), genetical). The use of frictional materials and sealing materials in the tank and on the armament. Acids and alkaline substances; their properties and use in repairs. Solvents for carbon deposits and their uses. Obturating materials, and standards for their use in repairs. Organizing the storage of acids, alkaline substances, obturating materials,

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burns

and rules for issuing them. Measures for the prevention of firms and main poisoning by acids, anti-freeze mixtures, alkaline substances; the respective means of first aid. SUBJECT 11: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK Page 35:

Exercise 1. The place of work. The effects exerted by intelligent arrangement of the place of work, by way of increasing the productiveness of labor and the quality of the cutput. Types of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipping the place of work for the storage of tools, devices, materials, documents, and so forth. Norms, system wis, and models of equipment. Fitting up the place of work. Permanent sets of working and measuring tools, devices, and materials. Standards and norms for the per-The influence of complete, high-quality equipment marant dees. Errefermingraphic security marking the market means upon productive work.

Making plans for the place of work. Rules and sequence for placing Note: Carino alla constitución de la constitución d books in drawers, on shelves, and on stands, etc. Rules and sequence for placing IF I to a month of the constitution of the con messuring tools, devices, materials, half-finished material, finished articles, there are tempostarize administrative microside explicit superior and a superior and explication and explication and the contractive and the contractive are a superior and the contractive are

mixedum bechnological documents in the shop during the time of work. Organizing the gark in beeping with the place of work. Intensity, speed, rhythm, regime of work, such rest. Thus required, and quality and nature of the work done to prepare, 116, and equip the shop for the work. Familierization with the process of detailing mer for the work and with the technical and shop-work papers. Choice of a place for dring the week. Protecting the place from dust and precipitations. Hobile stands end recks. Reclining bogies for the worker who has to lie down to work beneath the machinery. The construction of pits, ramps, lifting devices. Choice of immir tools: standard and special. Special stripping devices. Covering the lights. Preparing the place for work under field conditions.

Exercise 3. Safe practices for the work. Types and causes of injuries: contusterc, sounds, dislocations and sprains, fractures, plugging up of eyes and injury by chips, stopping up of eyes and respiratory tract by metallic dust; contusions and wounds resulting from the fell or other movements of heavy objects; contusions and wounds caused by individual parts taken out during the work; etc.

Decreise L. Basic measures for the prevention and elimination of causes of accidents. Safe methods of performing the work. Protective and safety construction. Choice of special instructions for safety in the different types of work. Fireprotection measures for tank repairs. Special characteristics of repairs on fuel

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tanks, and of welding work inside the machine (vehicle). Bules for using the regular prescribed fire-flighting equipment in putting out a fire-

SUBJECT 12: HECEIVING THE TANK FOR REPAIRS

Documentation concerning a tenk received for repairs. External inspection of the tenk. Checking on the completeness of the tenk end its individual assemblies. Retermining the technical conditions of the various basic essemblies. Making out the receiption report.

EMBLECT 13: ROLES FOR DISASSEMBLING AND ASSEMBLING THE MECHANISMS dis/
Constal rules for assemblies that will preserve the individual departs
and facilitate subsequent assembly. Methods for unscrewing parts
the hardcostable points. Methods of crumpling corroded nuts and belts and removing
the hardcostable points. Detting individual assemblies (mechanisms) ready for a careful
them of their condition. Preparing individual parts for assembly. Check on the

Exercise R. General rules for mounting a job, maintaining a high quelity of concerning work. Hesteods of preventing spontaneous unfastening of bolts, note, and

Correct ways to select tools for performing a given operation. The tools to The Mile assembly rack. Proper choice of the line line assembly rack, proper choice of the divices. Checking on correctness of the assembly of a mechanism, etc. General tribe for counting an assembly, filling up lubrication. Technical specifications the dissecubly and assembly of mechanisms. Technological charts and methods of using them.

SUBJECT 1h: REPLACING A MOTOR; REPLACING AND REPAIRING ITS SYSTEM

Figure 30 l. Preparatory work for taking out a motor. The device for taking

out a motor. Removing from a tank fixtures in need of replacement. Preparation and

mountains of fittings. Preparation of the new motor for mounting. Preparing the

place where the motor is to be set in. Mounting the motor. Centering the motor

with the transmission assemblies. Fastening the motor to its base frame, and connect-

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ing it with the various assemblies. Hounting all of the individual parts taken out.

Page 36:
Connecting pipe conduits and electric wires. How to regulate the steering gear. Technical specifications and technological charts bearing on the replacement of motors.

Exercise 2. General rules for partial disassembly of a motor and replacement of individual major or minor assemblies and individual parts. Taken out the cylinder-head and replacing the gasket between the head and the cylinder block. Replacing the push-rod valve and valve spring. Replacing the fuel pump. Checking and regulating the angle of advance of the fuel injection. Taking out and replacing the fuel injection. Replacing the spring of the pressure valve and the seat of the fuel pump section and the connections of its actuating mechanism. The fuel supply oil and water pump. Taking out and replacing the air-distributor and starter valves. Replacing the air compressor. Replacing the generator and the interrupter-distributor valves. Feplacing the speadometer conduit.

SUBJECT 15: REPLACING AND REPAIRING THE TRANSMISSION ASSEMBLY

Express 1. Replacing the principal clutch, and the ventilator on the tank, Replacing and centering the transmission case. Replacing the reverse gear mechanism and the cross drive transmission. Technicological specifications and the proper technicological sequence.

Exercise 2. Discusseably into minor essemblies and individual parts. Weshing. Inspection, sensurements, repeirs, replacement and fitting of individual parts of the transmission estembly and of the running gear: main clutch, transmission case, repeiring rechanism, main transmission, cross drive transmission (reducer). Assembly of the whoer sections and of the larger assemblies taken as a whole. Adjustment and trist run.

parts of the steering-gear mechanisms. Assembling the steering-gear mechanisms and installing them on the tank. Regulating the steering rods, and conduits, and those of the fuel pump, of the main clutch, and of the brakes. Technical specifications for repairs and adjustment of the steering-gear mechanisms.

SUBJECT 16: REPLACING SECTIONS AND DETAILS OF THE SUSPENSION AND OF THE WHEEL ASSEMBLE

Replacing individual parts of the suspension and of the wheel assembly:

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suspension roller and road wheel; track tightener wheel; rocker arms. springs; and torsion mechanism. Replacing the track tension mechanism. Overhauling the track. Regulating the suspension and tension of the caterpillar track. Technical specifications for taking down, mounting, and regulating the minro assemblies of the suspension and of the running gear.

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SUBJECT 17: TRIAL RUN AND TESTS AFTER REPLACEMENT OF DETAILS AND/OR MINOR ASSEMBLIES

Purpose and procedure of the trial run. Inspection of individual parts, and correction of defects. Control tests. Stand and devices for these tests. Trying out the tank while it is not in motion. Preparing the tank for its test run. Drawing up the turn-in documents. Technical specifications for testing a tank.

ELECTRICIANS AND BATTERY SPECIALISTS

Purpose of Training.1.To impart thorough knowledge concerning structure, functioning, defects (or malfunctioning), and rules for servicing assemblies and systems of electric equipment.

- 2. To teach repairs on the assemblies and devices of systems of electric equipment.
- 3. To teach the methods of charging and servicing storage bat-

DIRECTIVES CONCERNING METHOD

Study of the fundamentals of electro-technology, structure of the materiel, diagrams of electric equipment, causes of malfunctioning, and methods of removing them must be directed toward the end of teaching the specialist quickly to find and eliminate irregularities in the system of the electric equipment of the combat vehicles.

In the process of teaching the foundations of electro-technique and electric materials extensive use should be made of practical demonstrations of the technology of repairs as applied to electric devices and to storage batteries; and the should be demonstrated should be demonstrated.

Practical work in seeking out eliminating irregularities in the system of electric equipment must be done on the combet vehicles themselves and on the storage batteries.

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In teaching the fundamentals of electro-technique, use must be made of visual aids to facilitate understanding of the phenomena of electro-magnetism and of electro-magnetic induction.

Topics that have to do with the study of electric equipment should be worked out making use of mounting and demounting devices and assemblies, and also some of the work stands in action.

In every one of the emercises, the students must be made familiar with the devices used to facilitate the work on servicing and repairing electric equipment and storage betteries.

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ge 39:	List of Subjects and Time spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of blectri- ciens	House for: Battory Specialists
l.	Tanks and Self-Propelled Mountings (Automobiles)	2	2
2	Stranger of the Tank (Automobile)	10	10
3.	Fundamentals of Organization and Technology relating to military Tank (Automobile) Regairs	11	2
11,	Meterials used in the Repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	10	11
5 ,	Electrotechnical Materials and their Properties	l ₃	2
6.	Enformation on the Subject of Electro-Technique	20	30
7.	General Structure of the Electrical Equipment of the Tenk (Automobile)	24	32
8,	Storage Battories	Ù;	76
9.	Military Heans used for Repairs and Servicing of Storage Eattenies	6	6
10.	Organization of the Work and of the Place of Work	8	8
11.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic (Assemblies)	13	12
12.	Repairs on Storage Batteries	À	314
13.	Structure, functioning, repairs, and testing of the gene-		
	rator and of the relay-regulator	10	pr 0 5
li.	Structure, Malfunctioning, Repairs and Westing of Starter	8	
16.	Structure, Respris and Testing of Supplementary Apparatus for Electric Equipment	16	Pri
15. 17.	Structure, Malfunctioning, and Repairs of Klectric Connections for Turret Revolution and Commanders' Controls Structure, Repairs, and Testing of Ignition System	- 8 15	
710	TOTAL:	175	175

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SUBJECT 1: TANKS AND SELF-PROPELLED MOUNTINGS (AUTOMOBILES)

The subject matter is the same as that shown under Transless 1 of the course for

General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 2: STRUCTURE OF THE TANK (AUTOMOBILE)

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as that shown for Exercise 1, Subject 2.

for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

Pege b0:

Exercises 2, 3, h, and 5. The subject matter is the same as for Exercises 1, 2, 3, m

and h of Subject 3 for the training of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit

Specialists (for Pank Force).

SUBJECT 3: FUNDAMENTALS OF ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY RELATING TO MILITARY TANK (AUTOMOBILE) REPAIRS

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject 9 off the instruction of General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT h: MATERIALS USED IN THE REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMOBILES)

The orbiject matter is the same as for Subject 10 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tark Force).

SUBJECT 5: ELECTROTECHNICAL MATERIALS AND THEIR PROPERTIES

The purpose of conductors and insulating materials. Characteristics of the electro-devidualisting materials: mica, micanite, steathto, ebonite, fibra (a leatheroid naterial), embolite, rubber, insulating tape. Conducting materials and problems that arise in connection with them. Characteristics of copper and aluminum. Construction of lines and cables.

SUBJECT 6: INFORMATION ON THE SUBJECT OF ELECTRO-TECHNIQUE

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject & of the instruction for General Assembly Machanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 7: GENERAL STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT OF THE TANK (AUTOMOBILE)

The subject matter is the same as that of Exercise 1, Subject 5, of the instruction for Geneval Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 8: STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as that of Exercise 3, Subject 5, of the instruction for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialist (for Tank Force).

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Exercise 2. Maltunctioning of the storage batteries, their discovery, and their removal. Subhatization and reasons for its occurrence. Signs indicative of sulphatization. Increased self-discharge. Short-circuited and discharging cells. Wearing cut of the separators. Heating of the tenninals. Hardening and distension of the active masses of the plates.

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Exercise 3: Checking on the level and density of the electrolyte. Using a charge fork to check on the tension of a storage battery. Checking on the condition of the classes and the plates. Eliminating the discovered defects.

Exercise h: Basic requirements for servicing a storage battery: cleanliness of the storage battery; cleanliness of the openings of the stopper; maintaining the proper level of electrolyte; excess beyond the permissible rate of discharge of a storage battery; the proper time for chaping the battery.

Inversity 5. Rules for charging a storage battery. Forcing the charge regime. Regime of discharge. Permissible force of the discharge current and permissible time to be allowed for discharge. Control of the degree of charge of the storage battery. Permissible degree of discharge in winter and in swamer.

Exercise 6: Instructions concerning charge and discharge of the storage buttory. Cotting a dry battery into working condition. Preparing the electrolyte and filling up the collis. The first charge: the second charge. Checking the bettery with a loading fork. Forced charging of a bettery. The checking and training cycle. Charging a subphabilized storage battery. Charging a battery that has been placed in storage with electrolyte in the cells. Tables for adjustment of the specific weight of the electrolyte. Choice of storage batteries to be placed in a group for charging, and mays of connecting them. Choice of the strength of current for the first and the second step of the charging process. Preparing the battery for charging. Check on the charging process.

Exercise 7. Purpose and periodicity of the control and training cycle. Regimes of charge and discharge. Checking on the condition of a storage battery. Evening out the density of the electrolyte in the different jars. The capacity furnished by the battery. Choice of storage battery to form a group, and ways of connecting them. Choice of strength for the charging and the discharging current. Control over the charging process and the discharging process.

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Exercise 8. Storage battery record card. How to make entries on a battery record card, and how to check the entries. Booklet to record charges of the storage battery. Method of keeping this record. Booklet to record repairs on a storage battery. The method of making patries in the repair booklet.

Exercise 9. Storing a dry storage battery. The temperature regime required.

The length of time for which a battery can be kept in dry condition. How to store

Page 12:

2 battery that has been put in working condition. Periodicity of charges and control

and training cycles for a storage battery.

Emercise 10. Preparing a storage battery for use under summer conditions.

Special traits characterizing summer conditions, in so far as they prest an influence upon a storage battery and its servicing. Method of equalizing the density of the sleetholyte in the different jers and bringing it up to the required standard.

Exercise 11. Preparing the storage battery for use under winter conditions.

Special characteristics that evert an influence upon storage at batteries and the servicing under winter conditions. Method of equalizing the density of the electro-lyte in the different jars and bringing it up to the required standard. Special rules for storing and operating storage batteries under winter conditions.

Exercise 12. Preparing the electrolyte. Filling the storage battery. Choice of preventes to be put in a group, and the ways of connecting them. Regime for the first are second charge, and the discharge, of the storage battery. Checking on the charging process of a storage battery.

SUBJECT 9: MILITARY M ANS USED FOR REPAIRING AND SERVICING STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. Specifications for the FZS equipment. Set of instruments that go with the automobile. Supplementary equipment.

Exercise 2. Structure and functioning of the motor of the charging assembly. Malfunctioning of the motor, the reasons, and methods of elimination. Care of the motor. Propering the motor for starting. Starting and stopping the motor.

Exercise 3. Technical characteristics of the generator. Malfunctioning of the generator and methods of elimination. Installation of motor and generator. Care of the generator. Feed circuit of external charge. Principal distributing plate. Construction and principle of action of the switch. The reverse-current relay. Frepa-

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rations for placing a charge on the FZS. Shutting down the work on the FZS.

Exercise 1: Structure and principles of functioning of the electric measuring devices. Inspection, check, and correction of electric measuring devices. The ampera meter, the volt mter, the charging fork, the potentiometer, the areameter, and the themseneter.

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SUBJECT 10: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE PLACE OF WORK

The subject matter is the same as that of Subject 11 for General Assembly Hechenics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force).

SUBJECT 11: FORE OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC (ASSEMBLIES)

Exercise 1. Tools and devices for plotting. Principal stages in the process of plotting. Principal methods for plotting planes and three-dimensional figures on pattern, on sketches, on models, and on the job itself. Plotting by bases and demand lines. Reasons for flaws in plotting. Organizing the working place for plotting.

Files, range of applicability. Richardances their classification, and the meterial used is making them. Choice of files as determined by the nature of the work to be done and the nature of the material of which the part is to be made. Care of the files, and methods of atoming them. Methods of filing. Position of the piece to be filled. Use of the tool. Regulating the strength and coordination of movement of the right hand and the left hand in using a file. Methods of filing plane and curved surfaces. Chaobing on the quality of the filing, control and measurement tools used in connection with filing. Flaws in filling and their prevention. Safe working practices in filling.

Surface. Material, construction, and sharpening of scraping. Checking a scraped surface. Checking devices. Allowances for inaccuracy in scraping. Purpose and nature of polishing (or grinding). Classification of grind wheels according to abrasives, according to the type of binding material, and according to dimensions.

The purpose of grinding: Powers and pastes for grinding, their causes, methods of preventing and correcting them.

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Exercise b: The drilling process and its uses. Hand drillz and mechanical Tools used in drilling. Hand drills and electric drills, and their modes drillm. benches. of functioning. Drill winder Using a drill bench. Adjusting the bench for drilling. Special devices used in drilling. Nethods of inserting, flastening, and removing the cutting instrument, and the place to be worked upon. Different types Page lili: of drilling. Choice of drills and methods of performing the different types of drilling. Causes of breaking drills, and measures for preventing such breaks. Sharpening the drill and of checking on the correctness of the sharpening. Safe work practices for the sharpening. Flars in drilling, end measures for preventing thema

Exercise 5. The notion of threaded joints. Elements of the threading. Metrical and inch threadings. Tool for cutting threads. Methods of cutting threads. Threaded joints. Wrenches for muto. Checking threads with a thread-meter. Cutting an external thread (with screw dies). Cutting internal threads (with screw taps).

Exercise 6: Riveting, its purpose and uses. Types of riveted seams. The pitch of the riveting seem. The inserting head, the rod, and the tightening head of the rivet. Instruments and devices for riveting by hand, their construction and purpose. The sequence of processes and the methods of riveting by hami. Types of flow that coour in riveting by hand, their causes, and measures for preventing them. safe working practices in riveting by hand.

Exercise 7: The soldering process and its range of application. Instruments and devices used in soldering, and the methods of using them. Soft and hard solder, and methods of using them. Types and causes of flaws in soldering, and measures for their prevention. Organising the place of work, and the technique of safe working practices, in soldering. Preparing individual parts for soldering. Solderin objects with soft or hard soldier.

SUBJECT 12: HEPAIRS ON STORAGE BATTERIES

Exercise 1. Method of receiving a storage battery for repairs and issuing after repairs are completed.

Methods of checking on the condition of a storage battery and of discovering defects. Equipment for repairs on storage batteries. Drilling out and

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removing the connections between colls. Removal of the sealing putty. Removal of separators and disconnecting the blocks. Washing the plates. Testing the battery jars. Welding parts of the storage in battery (welding on ears and cramp irons, welding plates, and welding on connections between cells). Preparing the separators. Preparing the sealing putty. Assembling the plates in the blocks. Putting the plates into the jers and pouring in the electrolyte.

Exercise 2. Practical work in repairing storage batteries.

SUPJECT 13: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF THE GENERATOR AND OF THE RELAX-REGULATOR

Exercise 1. The electromagnetic properties of current. Force and work of the current; units of measurement of power. The principle of functioning of the granutor. Structure and characteristics of the generator. The principle of functioning and the rolay-regulator. The purpose of the realy-regulator and familiarity with its modes of functioning.

Grand of malifunctioning and methods of removing them. Care of the machanism while in it operation.

Figure 1. Taking out the generator and the relay-regulator and discoverdable parts. Technical specifications for respect of the generator and relay-regulator. Repairs, fitting, and replacing of individual parts on the generator and relay-regulator. Testing the mechanism and resovers defects. Installing the generator on the tank and removing defects. Precatical reak on repairs of the generator and relay-regulator.

SUBJECT 14: STRUCTURE, MALFUNCTIONING, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF STARTER

Furnose and structure of the main parts. Structure of the starting devices and their connection with the starter. Setting up the starter. Rules for using the starter.

Exercise 2. Malfunctioning of the starter and of the starting devices. Reascase of malfunctioning. Methods of preventing and eliminating defects. Reasons for recing of the starter, and means of prevention. Care of the starter.

Exercise 3. Taking out the starter and breaking it town into is various as-

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semblies and individual parts. Technical specifications for starter repairs. Repairs fitting, and replacement of individual parts of the starter. Assembly and regulation of the starter. Testing, and removal of defects. Hounding the starter and checking its work in operation.

SUBJECT 15: STRUCTURE, NEWWINDOWN AND REPAIRS OF ELECTRIC CONS MALFUNCTIONING, NECTIONS FOR TURBET REVOLUTION AND COMMANDER'S CONTROLS "

Exercise 1. Structure and functioning of the turret-revolving mechanism and its (nechanical and electrical) connections. Sequence in regulating the conrections.

The electricians do not study the subjects dealing with automobiles and storage batteries; the time set free in this manner is devoted to subjects choom to the discretion of uncommutative discounties the unit corrector.

William of the revolving mechanish and its electric connections. Instention sul consection of defeate. Servicing the revolving mechanism and its electric conneckions. Standing of the commider's turret. The test commideris control of the reveleting of the turret. Malfunctioning of the electric connections of the comession's controls.

Prescise 2. Removing the motor and brocking it down into is pasemblies and individual puris. Secumical specifications for motor repairs. Repairs, filtrical and replacement of individual puris. Ascembling the motor. Testing, and convecting derisates. Hourning the motor on the bank and check on the functioning. Discovering mal reserving defects. Repairs on the controller. Repairs on the commendate control of the myolding mechanism of the turner.

SUBJECT 16: STRUCTURE, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF SUPPLEMENTARY APPARATUS FOR LECTRIC EQUINMENT

Purpose and general structure of the ventilator motor. Its attack Exercise 1. ment to the test, and its connection to the system of electric equipment. Care of the motor, and rules for its use.

Furpose and structure of the revolving-contact structure, and the grounding; Rules for its use and care. The signal structure and its regulation. Melfunctioning of the supplementary equipment, its causes, and means of correction. The structure of the electric starters of gun and machine gun. Servicing the devices. Exercise 2. Purpose and structure of the dashboards and dashboard blocks. The

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Exercise 4.

Regulation of the headlights.

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manner in which it is joined to the sources and consumers of current. The purpose of the electric control devices and notion concerning their structure and functioning. Purpose of the safeties, button switches, and tumbler switches. Numerical data for the various safeties and circuits. Defects of the control devices and dashboards, methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the control devices.

Location and structure of the devices for internal and external. lighting, and rules for using them; their connection to the system of electric equipment. Defects, methods for discovering and correcting them. Disgram for the mounting of electric equipment.

Repairs on the supplementary apparatus of the tanks: revolving combook structure, driver's dashboard, accumulator dashboard block, dashboard for the electric devices of the turret, dashboard, deshboard for defect indication, for commerciants disconnector (blocking switch), for grounding switch, and for sound Fage 47: rightle. Founting the supplementary apparatus on the tank and check on its functioning. Repairs on the internal and external lighting devices of the tank: headlights, ceiling lights, rear lights, lights for artillery devices. Mounting the devices for internal and external lighting on the tenk, and check on their functioning.

SUBJECT 17: STRUCTURE, REPAIRS, AND TESTING OF THE IGNITION SYSTEM

Emercise 1. Perpose of the ignition system. Means of transforming lowvoltage and high-voltage currents. Ignition diagram. Functioning of the ignition cystem. Insulation and its purpose. Structure and functioning of the devices for insulating the battery ignition. Supplementary devices. Methods of checking and nounting ignitions. Defects of the devices, and methods of discovering and correcting them. Servicing the ignition devices.

Exercise 2. Repairing the magneto and the contact breaker and distributor. depairs on the sparkelugs. Repair of the ignition lock. Mounting the ignition devices on the motor. Technical specifications and technological charts for repairs, regulation, and testing of the ignition devices.

MACHINE TOOL LATHE HANDS

Purpose of Iraining. 1. To give a thorough knowledge of the materials used in repairs.

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2. To teach the use of the instruments and devices; and to train the men in the proper methods of doing the work.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Study of the meterials and methods of doing the work must be such as to make it possible for the students properly to chose the materials for making individual perbs and for repairing them.

Practical work in the process of teaching must be chosen in such assumer as to meet the requirements of repairs of specific assemblies or the making of spere-parts.

Tae teaching must be conducted in accordance with the established technologieal requirements and technical specifications, and must at the same time include the ledust mothods.

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Mist of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Maner of Lowe
man e con stata	Envertals used for repairs on Tanks (Automobiles)	10
Ža.	Organization of the Work and of the Working Place	<u>Ja</u>
20	kork of the Fitter and Mechanic	8
11.6	Posto Principles of Metal Cutting	20
20	Witting and Pennissible Variations	8
5-	Instruments for Control Heasurements	Ŀ
7.0	Figure Mindel	35
i a	The Technological Process	78
7.	Evill Penches	2
20.	Subbing Machines	3
11.	Poliching Policified Hackings	3
12.	Special Types of Fitting Work	7.2
13.	Anterpretation of Drawings and Sketches	8
	the state of the s	

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SUBJECT 1: MATERIALS USED FOR REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMORILES) The subject matter is the same as indicated for SUBJECT 10 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists.

SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE ..

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The subject matter is the same as indicated for Subject 11 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (for Tank Force)

SUBJECT 3: WORK OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

The subject matter is the same as indicated for Exercises 1, 2, 3, 5, 9,

and 10 of Subject 9 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Automobile).

SUBJECT L: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF METAL CUTTING

Emercise 1. The importance of processing metals by cutting. A historical view part played by can the study of processing metals by cutting, and the important and Emerican scientists in eventing the science of metal cutting. The development of machines and work benches under the five-year plan of for establishing and developing the national economy of the Soulet Union.

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Analysis 2. The nature of the process of motal cutting. The process of forming shavings of malleable and frangible metals. Different methods of processing the metals: turning, drilling, grinding(milling), planing, cutting, and polishing.

Exercise 3. Gutters. Parts of the cutter. Cutting angles. The rear angle, superheat superheat importance in preventing antenness of the cutter and blunting. Magnitudes of the court ingles of cutting for ckinning and cleaning work, for external machining, way in which and for boring, depending on the fermions the cutting edge is furnished.

Exercise b. The forward angle and its influence on the shape of the chips. The presented of the chip against the outting edge. The magnitude of the farant angle for of the cutting edge for stripping and cleaning work in processing brittle and malleable materials. The forward and the rear angle and their influence upon the thickness of the shavings and the functioning of the knife. The magnitude of the plane engle in relation to the dismeter and the material of the part in question. The angle of slent of the principal cutting edge; and the chosing of this slant according to the nature of the part to be worked upon. Use of the cutting edge with concave forward edge. Formation of a hollow on the forward edge when working with a malleable Changing the angle of cutting in relation to the position of the cutting meterial. with respect to the center line. Change of the grinding angles of the cutting manufacture tool. Classification of cutting tools according to the type of presidentian (inserted, M- : We - Mare welded, soldered), according to their shape (straight, disc-shaped, spring-action, and

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chasing tools), and the direction in which the im cutting tool is applied (right, Holders for the cutting edges. Combined cutting edges. left, both sides).

The chip and its formations, The shape of the chip as determined Emercise 5. by the angle of cutting. Hot processing in cutting. Removel of the chips. fluence of nodes on the cleanness of the finish. The manner of applying the cutting tool and determining the manner in which it is to be applied. Pressure in the cutting process. Speed in the cutting process. Speed cutting of metals according to the method invented by the Stakhenovite mechanic Bortkevich. The funnctioning of the dutting edge. Notion concerning the stability of the cutting edge. Qualities required of the cutting edge: hardness, resilience, mallesbility. Resistance to high teaperatures and blumoss. Influence of speed upon the stability of the cutting cigs. The importance of cooling and oiling while the cutting it in progress. Composition of the cooling fluid. Rossons for breakage of cutting edges.

The manufacture of cutting edges: carron and fast-cutting sheels. Head chlays. Thoice of material for cutting edges. Manufacture of cutting edges by forging, turning, grinding, and milling processes. Thermic processing of cutoling edgas note of various different materials. The degree of heating, incambascence Scientific notices for thermic transment. The manufacture of cutting edges fibbed with hard allows. Exessing the cutting edges after the tempering process. Coccing to make sure that the dressing is in order.

SUBJECT 5: FITTINGS AND PERMISSIBLE VARIATIONS

The making and or processing of parts according to fixed shape and dimensions. Polerances allowed for the work. Precision in the work. Basic notions concoming deviations and the rescons for deviations. Standard dimensions and actual disconsions. Limiting dimensions. Deviations above and below the prescribed in dimensions. The actual deviations. Notions concerning admissible variations. Systems of tolerances: the system of the opening and the system of the shaft. Special charactoristics of these systems; their advantages and disadvantages; occasions for using them. Classes of precision. Fittings; types of fitting and their range of applicability. Designation of fittings. Allowances and fittings according to standard. Allowances and fittings according to the classes of precision. Graphic presentation of allowances (permissible variations), clearances, and tightness.

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SUBJECT 6: INSTRUMENTS FOR CONTROL MEASUREMENTS

Measurements. Degree of accuracy of the measurements. Factors influencing the accuracy of the measurements. Measuring and testing instruments of special accuracy. Sliding calipers accurate within 0.02 mm.; precision micrometer; inside caliper gage; gear gage; universal angle gage. Standard and special calibert-gages and clamps, threading gages (mings, plug gages). Plane-parallel and plates, their importance, accurate measurement, devices for measuring plates (slabs). Structure purpose and importance of the before-mentioned instrument, and methods of using it. Insidentors, their structure and use. Templets and molds; their purpose, construction, and methods of use. Care of measuring and testing instruments, and their storage.

SUBJECT 7: TURNERS BENCHES

Exercise 1. Principal brands and types of termer's and screw-cutting benches.

Duta concerning their manufacture, and special characteristics of work with them.

Use of various types of benches. The shoft of the front mandrel. Requirements

concerning the stability of the shuft. The structure of the bearings. Supporting

control

converses. Tear-shift and power-gearbox. Mobile pinions, friction sheaves,

hanged pinions, and their mode of functioning. Gear-box tabulations, and how to

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Use them. The support structure of modern turning lathes. Safety mechanism of

the support structure (interlocking gear). The tool class. Accessories for quick

insortion of the cutting tool. The rear mandrel. Devices for moving rear nandrels.

Ilow the operating movement is imparted to the lathe. The individual electric con
nection for the lathe. Chosing a kinematic system for the turning lathe.

Exercise 2. Purpose and general description of the turning lathe: bench, front mandrel, shaft, speed mechanism, support structure, rear mandrel, power-feed mechanism. Guard structures for the dangerous places of the lathe. Starting and stopping the lathe.

Americas 3. The importance of testing the accuracy of the turning and screw-cutting lathers. Instrument for testing the accuracy of the lathe. Use of the instrument in testing the lathe. Testing the bench. Testing the shaft of the front mandrel. Testing the rear namedral. Testing the guide screw. Method of testing the lathe. Testing the last, at an idle run and under load, for neatness and accuracy of the work.

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Requirements as to the foundation for setting up the lather.

Exercise h. Operating the lathe. Starting and stopping a turning lathe.

Mounting the part at the centers. Setting up the carrier plate. Setting a center

for the shaft. Setting up a center for the rear mandrel. Moving the rear mandrel

along the bench and fastening it. Testing the center settings. Setting the clamp

on the part to be processed. Setting parts in the center. Imbrication of the rear

center opening. Fastening down the shaft of the rear mandrel. Testing the tightness

of the fastening of the part (to be processed) at the centers. Starting and stopping

the laths. Removing the part and the carrier plate.

Exercise 5. Flacing a part in the mold. Placing the mold on the shaft. Putting the jaws at the right distance. Putting in the part to be processed and making
a preliminary setting of the jaws. Adjustment of the mounting to the torsional play.
Final fastening of the jaws of the mold. Starting and stopping the latic. Removing
the part from the mold. How to put the cutting tool in the tool clamp. Bringing
the rear mandrel to the support. Unscrewing the clamp nut of the tool clamp. Choice
of blockings. Regulating the clamp strip by means of the setting screw. Preliminary fastening of the cutting tool. Checking the position of the cutting tool with
respect to the center. Final fastening of the cutting tool. Handling the support
Fart 52:
Structure. Placing the part (to be processed) with respect to the centers. Placing

structure. Placing the part (to be processed) with respect to the centers. Placing the cutting tool in the tool clarp. How to obtain even movement of the upper carriages by turning the handle with the right and with both hands. Even movement of the lower carriages by turning the handle with the right and with both hands. Simultaneous movement of both carriages by the combined method. Regulating the clamp of the lower and upper carriages. Turning the upper carriages in a circle and fastening the bolts.

Exercise 6. Adjustment for feeding. Adjustment for lengthwise feeding. Adjustment for transversal feeding; practice in operation of the lengthwise and transversal feeding. Setting the tool for depth of the cut, and taking out a test chip. Setting the lathe for speed and feeding. Setting the tool for a given depth of cut. Taking out a test chip for a distance of 4-5 mm. with feeding by hand. Checking the correctness of the tool setting (by measuring the piece to be processed). Cor-

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rection of the tool setting. Taking out a chip 20-30 mm, in length with feeding by hand. Using a limb to set the tool for depth of cut. How to set the cutting edge of the tool on the surface of the piece to be processed. Marking the limb division (or zero setting). Shifting the tool toward the right up to the surface of the piece to be processed. Computing the number of graduations for turning the carriage screws.

Turning the lower carriage screw to the computed number of graduations. Removing chip for a distance of 1-5 mm. Checking by measurement the correctness of the dimension obtained. Removal of chip for a distance of 20-30 mm.

Gare of the lathe and of the place of work. Organization and equipment of the place of work. Debricating and wiping the lathe.

Exercise 7. Intelligent use of the turning lathe. Power and coefficient of useful action of the lathey. Determining the power of the lathe. Torsional noments. Determining the torsional moment of the cutting tool. Dependence of the chip outling on the power of the lathe and the stability of its parts. Notheds of determining the maximum chip outling according to the power and stability of the lathe. The maximum chip outling according to the power and stability of the lathe. The maximum plate of the turning lathe. Uses of the rating plate in the practical work of the lathe worker. Intelligent choice of working regimes at the turning lathe. Hardening of the turning lathe for cleaning and pooling work. Definition of the comput of the "work regime." Choice of the profile of the chips and of the speed of multings in posling and finishing work. Use of cutting tools nade of fast-cutting obsols and hard alloys. Cufficiling the number of passings to increase the depth of the out.

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SUBJECT 8: THE TECHNOLOGICAL PROCESS

elements of the technological process: operation, equipment, transition, step. The meaning of "bases:" fundamental, supplementary, control. Choice of a basis according to the shape of the piece to be processed, the nature of the processing, and the type of device used. Departence of the sequence of work on the choice from among the beforementioned bases. Breaking up the process into separate operations and transitions. Determining the sequence of the different operations and transitions. Choice of tools and devices for each operation and transition. Intelligent analysis of the technological processes involved. Technological documentation: the forms used, and the contents.

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Choice of technological charts for the processing of the principal types of pieces to be processed.

Rowding off external cylindrical surfaces. Emercise 2.

Orlindrical finishing. Black and clean finishing. Methods of placing the half-finished material between the centers. Straight-through cutting tools. How to set them in the tool clemp and methods for checking the setting for center.

Emercise 3. Methods of finishing cylindrical surfaces. Advancing the cutting tool: by head and automatically. Cutting of the end planes. Sutting tools used in processing the end planes, and the way to sharpen these tools. Flame, their courses, and measures for their prevention. Finishing the surfaces of smooth and theren cylinders in solds edvenced by hend. The 5th class of precision,

America h. Finishing smooth and uneven external surfaces in centers, with cannal and with automatic advance. The 5th class of precision. Alignment of the turbual position of the centers. Placing the piece to be processed between the conteres. Inviting in, checking, and festening the cutting tools. Adjusting the Rathe for spend and advance(feed). Black finishing of smooth surfaces. Mack Ministing of uneven cylindrical surfaces. Cutting ledges and end planes. Olesa Christian of oplindrical surfaces. Checking the dimensions.

Gubting grower. Designation of grooves and of their forms. Ecorci.39 5 Capable tools for finishing external and internal grooves and serving These. Notherlands of mortiling in articles and processing them. Cutting-off tools, Meir standardion, and angles of sharpening. Putting in the cutting tools. Fastching down the permit to be processed for cutting off. Methods of doing the work of criting of. Ressons for vibration and breaking of cutting tools, methods for Page 34: preverting them. Flass and types of flass, their causes, and methods of preventing Men.

Exercise 6. Sharpening the cutting tools for external machining. Sharpening the tools for peeling and cleaning. Sharpening straight and bent-back cutting Scole. Sharpening growed tools with rectilinear and curved cutting edges for 3 given width of grooms. Sharpening cutting-off tools. Grinding cleaning cutters on a grind-store. Using molds to check the precision of the sharpening. Processing pieces (including the processing of cylindrical surfaces) in molds and between

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centers. Cutting notches and end-planes. Finishing grooves and cutting off ends. 5th class of precision.

Exercise 7. Types of drilling. Drills, the principal types and structural charactoristics. Bules for sharpening drills. Choice of the drill. Hethods of inserting and fastening drills and the pieces to be processed. Articlings its importance, and occasions for using it. Methods of drilling and turning out with feeding by hand or automatically. Speed of cutting and amount of feeding; cooling and lubrication. Methods of preventing breaks of the drill and defences correction of flass.

Frencisc 8. The importance of counterminking. Countermink bits; their structure, angles of sharpening; and methode of working with them. Countersinks, their designation, their structure, and methods of working with them. Methods of setting the centers, setting devices; punching and drilling centers. Drilling and countersinking through-holes. 5th class of precision.

Incusion 9. Boring out and rectifying cylindrical holes. Eowing cutters, their structural particularities, and their angles of sharponing. Holders and bowing bars, their simpture and use. Setting and fastening tools for countersinking. Methods of setting and adjusting the article to be processed. Work regime for the countersin'the; of openings. Nethods of countersinking. The importance of making adjustments. Weach bits, their types and construction. Makhada for fratening broach bits, and their construction. Setting and fastening the broach bit. Accuracy and meatmoss in operating the breach bit. Speed of cutting and advancing in the operation of a brosch bilba

Exercise 10. Hethods of broaching through holes and blind holes. Methods of measurement. Designation of internal grooves and their shapes. Methods of setting the arbicle to be processed and drilling out an internal grows. Flaws, different types of flams, and methods of preventing them. Black and clean boring of cylindrical bith Class of pracision. boles.

Exercise 11. Preparation of cutting tools for internal processing. How to sharpen peeling and cleaning cutters for internal processing. Sharpening recessing and grooving tools. Sharpening cleaning tools on a grind-stone. Using molds to check on the accuracy of the sharpezing. Processing pieces, inclusive of machining of cylindrical surfaces, undercutting end planes and recesses, and cutting off ends;

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drilling, countersinking, maching, and finishing of cylindrical holes. Precision of the work performed: 4th class.

Exercise 12. Freezewing external cone-shaped surfaces. Notions concerning the cone and the various types of cone. Elements of the cone and relationships between them. Methods of machining conic surfaces: full cones, truncated cones, and cones combined with cylindrical surfaces. Processing cones by shifting the rear mandrel. Methods of checking on the anount of shift of the rear mandrel. Gutting tooks for the machining of external conic surfaces. Cutting regimes for the processing of conic surfaces. Methods for processing cones by shifting the rear mandrel. Advantages and disadvantages of this method of processing cones. Processing cones by turning the upper carriages of the support. Determining angles and directions of turn of the carriages. Putting in and fastening the cutting tools and the process to be processed. Methods of processing a cone by turning the upper carriages of the supports turning the upper carriages of the supports to the supports structure. Measurement and control of the conic surface. Flass; their prevention and correction.

Macrise 13. Machining external comic surfaces by turning the upper carriages of the supportatracture. Ath class of precision.

Exercise U. Boring out come-shaped holes. Putting in and adjusting the pieces to be processed. Foring out come-shaped through holes and blind holes. Boring out come-shaped holes by using the broach bit. Means and methods of measuring come-shaped pieces. Types of flow and their causes; measures of preventing and correcting flows. Bules for safe work practices. Boring out come-shaped holes. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 15. Determining the angles and directions of turns of the upper carriages of the support structure. Xear Putting up and fastening the upper carriages of the support structure for a given value. Adjusting the lathe for speed and feeding. Putting in and adjusting the piece to be processed. Black and clean boring out of holes of a given dimension. Rectification of cone-shaped holes. 2nd class of precision.

Exercise 16. Machining irregular surfaces. Designation of irregular surfaces. Cutting tools for irregular surfaces, their structure and angles of sharpening. Putting in and fastening cutting tools and pieces for machining irregular surfaces.

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Ways of machining irregular surfaces. The regime of cutting in machining irregular surfaces with the fashioning tool and the ordinary cutting tool by a combination of feedings, shifting the carriages of the supporting structure by hand. Methods of mechining by simultaneous lengthwise and transversal feeding of the carriages of the support structure. Using molds (template shapes) to check on the accuracy of the irregular curface. Flaws; their reasons, and measures of prevention.

Exercise 17. Machining irregular surfaces by combined feeding in the template shape. 4th class of precision. Machining trregular surfaces by combined feeding, using the centors. hth class of precision.

Exercise 18. Finishing the surfaces. Finishing a piece by filing and poliching. Gecasions for performing these operations. Using the graver point to obtain clean finish of an irregular surface. Structure of the graver point, and methods of using it. Use of the knurling tool. Rollers; their structure and arrangement. Tool clasps for the knurling tooks. Placing the rollers in the clamps. Position on the hourling tool with respect to the piece to be processed. Methods of using the knurling tool. Lubrication. Flams; and measures of prevention.

Exercise 19. Combined-operations jobs. Processing pieces to include the following operations: machining, broaching, rectification of conic surfaces and holes, mechining of invegular surfaces, finishing of surfaces.

Thread cutting. Ceneral information concerning threaded cur-Exercise 20: faces. Pesignation of threads. Right and left threading. Basic elements of the thread. Scope of the uses of threading. The system of thread cuts. Instruments for measuring threads, methods and means of using them. Structure of tools for cutting a triangular (external and internal) thread. Chasing tools for cutting threads; the structure and use of these tools. Setting up the lathe for cutting thread. Determining the relation between the number of turns of the shaft and of the guide screw. Computation of changeable gears for metrical or inch cutting of threads on the Latho. Setting up the changeable gears on the swing frame gear mechanism. Conditions for their linking. Tables for thread cutting. Methods of cutting triangular external and internal threads on a cylinder. Cutting a left-handed thread. Types of flams, and measures for their prevention. Gutting regime for the cutting of threads. Imbrication and cooling. Sharpening the threading tools. Cutting ex-

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ternal and internal band threading. Readying the piece for thread-cutting with screw taps and threading dies. Fastening down the work piece and setting up the tap screw and threading dies. The speed of cutting. Labrication and cooling. Calibrating the thread. Flars and measures of preventing them. Cutting an external triangular thread in a template shape. 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 21. Combined operations jobs. Frocessing of individual pieces, including all operations of facing, boring, threading, and finishing. Precision of the work performed will fall into the 3rd class of precision. (The work will be done according to sketches and technological charts.)

SUBJECT 9: DRILL BENCHES

the drill lathe. Examples of processing pieces by drilling and broaching.

SUBJECT 10: CUTTING P(MILLING) MACHINES

types of milling machines and their designations. Characteristics of the various different milling lathes. Structure of the milling beach. Servicing the lathe.

FOLISHING

SUBJECT 11: SEEDINGS MACHINES

polishing

Increise 1. Types of grinding lather and their designations. Types of work

polishing polishing-disc

done by makes of the grinding lather. Structure of the discrepance lathe.

polishing disc.

| Derekso 2. Formation of the granitary circle. Characteristics of different discs. Examples of polishing some automobile parts.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL TYPES OF FITTING WORK

Exercise A. The processing of pieces, including all operations. The degree of precision of this work is within the 3rd class of precision.

Exercise 2. The structure of the face plate and its uses. Type of pieces fastening, precessed on the face plate. Publing in, minuking, and checking the piece to be worked. Ealencing the piece by means of a counterweight. Methods of operating with the face plate.

Exercise 3. Work on the corner iron. Structure and uses of the corner iron. Types of pieces processed on corner irons. Balancing. Methods of processing on the corner irons.

Exercise 4. Lathe stays and their uses. Types of lathe stays, their structure, and the methods of patting them in and festening them. Placing a work piece in

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fixed and mobile lathe stays.

SUBJECT 13: INTERPRETATION OF DRAWINGS AND SKETCHES

Exercise 1. The drawing, its significance. Scale of the drawing. Projection. Types of projection, and ways of using them on a drawing. Specification. Marking metallic and wooden construction in a grawing. Difference between a drawing and a sketch.

Exercise 2. Working with drawings and sketches. Reading off drawings and sketches alord.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY MECHANICS AND ASSEMBLY UNIT SPECIALISTS (AUTOMOBILE)

- I. To study the automobile, its assemblies, machanisms, Purpose of Training. and systems.
- To beach the soldier the operations of assumbly work, and to form habits concerning repairs of the automobile and its various individual assemblica.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The instruction for the general mechanics and essembly unit specialists is conducted in shops, parks, and technical classes.

To give instruction concerning organization of the work and of the place of work, conserving mechanical and heat processing of metals and concerning the technolog of repairs of individual parts of the automobile, conducting whis work in the automobile repair shop of the unit (or large unit), as follows:

- by practical work, done by the student himself, on automobiles, individusl assembly units, and individual parts;
- by demonstration of practical work, xigo as a constration at a place of work that is equipped in an exemplary namer, the demonstrations being given by one of the best workers of the shop, by way of explaining the importance of a properly equipped place of work for quantity and quality of the output;
- performing, one after mother, every one of the operations taught (acof individual parts and assemblies; cording to specialty) in the repair and mounting constitution of the contract of the contract
- work as member of actively working shop brigade in mounting and taking down the principal assemblies of the automobile.

The theoretical lessons in the class must be conducted with practical demon-STRATIONS.

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In issuiring the metals and other materials used in repairs, and also in studying studying the uses of the keek working and testing tools, it is essential that the student should be shown samples of steel, cast iron, files, drills, slide gages, micrometers, and control slabs. Exhibitions must be given of the mothods of using the working tools and the control and measuring tools.

Subjects 6 and 13 must be studied in motor parks equipped with all of the Page 59: equipment called for by the Regulations for the Operation of Motor Vehicles.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects Num	bər of	Houze
1.	History of the Progress of Soviet Automobile Industry	2	
2.	The Structure of the Automobile (Trector)	Ļ	
3,	Structure, functioning, malfunctioning, and adjustment of	?	
	Systems, Mechanisms, and Assemblies of the Automobil	le 50	
les	Suracture of the Electric Equipment of the Automobile	. 8	
5.	Special Structural Characteristics of Bussian-Built Vehic	clec	
	of Increased Terrain Capacity	, 8	}
6,	Motals and other Meterial Used in Automobile Repairs	. 1	3
7.	Brief Information concerning the Processing of Hotals	, 1	
8.	Organization of the Work and the Place of Work		\$
۶.	Work of the Fitter and Mechanic)
10.	Basic Principles of Automobile Repairs	,	Ť
12.	Propering the Automobile and its Assemblies for Repairs.		h
12.	The Technology of Reports and Reconditioning of Individu	1aJ.	
	Parts of the Automobile	3	5
13.	Assembly, Finishing, and Testing of the Automobile and	its	
•	Assemblies after the Completion of Repairs		6
3 L ,	Servicing Storage Batteries Y	•••	2
	TOPAL		5 THOUSTRY

HISTHER OF THE PROGRESS OF SOVIET AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY SUBJECT 1:

The history of invention and creation of automobiles. The part played by Russian immentarian in the invention of automobiles and tractors (Polsunov, scientists

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Gusov, Cherepanov, Putilov, and Kholmov).

The development of Soviet automobile construction. The parts played by Lendra and Stalin in creating a Soviet motor tractor industry. Starting the Gor'kl and Moscow subsmobile factories.

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Bank missions of the post-war pien for establishment and development of
a Bussian national scoppny in the field of automobile transportation.

Busic tendencies in subsequent work in perfecting Soviet automobiles.

SUBJECT 2: THE STRUCTURE OF THE AUTOMOBILE (TRACTOR)

The subject matter is the same as stated for Subject 1 of the progress for works; the capabilities of the drivers of combat, construction, and transport subspection and tractors.

SUBJECT 3: STRUCTURE, FUNCTIONING, MALPHICTIONING, AND ADJUSTMENT OF SYSTEMS, MECHANISMS, AND ASSEMBLILS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

The subject matter is the same on No. 2, 3, h, 5, 6, and 7 (except Evertise 4, Outject 7) of the training program for combat, construction work, and transport motor vehicles and tractors.

SUBJECT h: STRUCTURE OF THE ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT OF THE AUTOMOBILE

increased. The position of assemblies and devices of the electric equipment of the ambomobile. Sources of current: storage batteries, generators, and relayangulators.

Morcise 2. Consumers of current: steriors, signals, lighting devices. The system of ignition. Safeties, control devices, coupling boxes, switches, and the winder system.

Reserved 3. Electric circuits: starter switch, source of current for the starter, recombator charges. General diagram of the electric equipment.

STBJECT 5: SFECIAL STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF RUSSIAN-BUILT VEHICLES OF INCREASED TERRAIN CAPACITY

Exercise 1. Special structural characteristics of the motor, the cooling system, lubrication, current supply. System of ignition, and electrical equipment.

Structure of the power transmission. Distributor, cardan transmission.

Reduction gear. Main transmission and differential. Main clutch, side clutch, and side trunsmission.

Exercise 2. Special structural characteristics of the running gear of the

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shock-absorbers, wheels, and tires; steering mechanisms. Structure of the hydreulic transmission. Structure and regulation of brakes. Defects of the brake, and their correction.

COTTOCCION.

PIGO 61: SUBJECT 6: METALS AND OTHER MATERIAL USED IN AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

Exercise 1. The subject matter is the same as for Exercise 5, Subject 10, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

Provide 2. Basic properties of metals. The distinction between farmus and non-fearous metals. Comparison of the properties of cast iron and steel. Minds of cast iron and their properties.

producing steel. Notices concerning medification of the properties of steel by addition of ware metals. Individual parts of the automobile; making these parts from early noticel and from alloy steel. Tool steels. Brands of steel according to the all-union standard.

Provoice k. Non-ferrous metals, nontexpress and their basic properties. Solders and their basic properties. Using usemitable parts as metal for the making of ver perti-

SUBJECT 7: DRUFF INFORMATION CONCERNING THE PROCESSING OF METALS

Exercise & Basic methods of processing metals. Hotions concerning captings and it properties of metal contangs. Principal types of mechanical processing of metals. Notice concerning thermic and thermo-chemical processing of metals.

children, normalization, case-hardening, and nitration. Surface treatment of mathematical with high-frequency currents. Individual parts of the automobile anomable to the sale processing. Practical methods of determining the quality of metals.

SUBJECT 8: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THEPLACE OF WORK

Exercise 1. The place of work. Intelligent organization of the place of work, and the effect upon the productiveness of labor and upon the quality of production. These of working places: stationary and mobile. Equipment for the place of work. Lighting for the place of work, and segregation of dangerous places. The effect of adequate, high-quality lighting upon the productiveness of labor.

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Rules and methods for placing tools, devices, materials, half-finished pieces. finished articles, and technological documentation at the place of work during working Intensity, hours. Organizing the work at the place of work. Intensity, tempo, rhythm, regime of work art rest. Time, quality, and nature of the preparation of the place of work, its fittings and equipment. Acquaintence with the nature of working details assigned for the work, and with technological and work documentation.

Choice of a place for performing the work under field conditions. Protecting the working place from dust and precipitation. Fitting boxes and drawers for tools and standard specializations, and with mobile stands and racks. Structure of pits and treach racks. Selection of tools and setting up hoisting devices and special stripping devices. Canonflaging of lights.

Exercise 2. Safe practices for this type of work. Types of injury and their causes. Seeds reasures for preventing injuries and climinating their causes.

Sale methods of doing the work. Protective and guard structures. Choice of the perblacet type of instructions on the subject of self- practices for the various appointables.

Theo-protection measures to be observed in connection with automobile repairs. Special charafteristics of repairs on fuel tanks. Bules for use of the fire-fighting equipment in putting out fires.

SUBJECT 9: WOLL OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

Remarks I. Fundamentals of the work of the fitter and mechanic. Easie equipment for the work of the fitter and mechanic. Tools and devices for setting the job, how to use, headle, and store them.

Exercise 2. Fitter's construction work. Importance and uses of this type of work, instruments and tools, methods of procedure. Rules for safe practices in fitter's construction work. Outling steel along a demarcation line by using a chisel. Sharpening the chisel.

Exercise 3. Filing off% individual parts, and the purpose and scope of this method. Files and the materials used in making them. Classification of files. Chosing the file in accordance with the nature of the processing and the material of which the part is made. Care and storage of the files. Methods of filing. Proper methods of using the tools. Checking and measuring devices for the work of filing. Safe practices

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Fulse and methods for placing tools, devices, materials, half-finished pieces, finished articles, and technological documentation at the place of work during working Intensity, hourn. Organizing the work at the place of work. Intensity, tempo, rhythm, regime of work and rest. Time, quality, and nature of the preparation of theplace of work, its fittings and equipment. Acquaintence with the vature of meriting details assigned for the work, and with technological and work documentation.

Choice of a place for performing the work under field conditions. Protecting the working place from dust and precipitation. Fitting boxes and drawers for tools and standard specifications, and with mobile stands and racks. Structure of pits and treach racks. Selection of tools and setting up hoisting devices and special stripping devices. Committinging of lights.

Exercise 2. Safe practices for this type of work. Types of injury and their courses. Besic measures for preventing injuries and climinating their course.

Sale methods of doing the work. Protective and guard structures. Choice of the pervisors type of instructions on the subject of safe practices for the various specialities.

Thre-protection measures to be observed in domection with automobile repairs. Special charafteristics of repairs on fuel banks. Bules for use of the firefighting equipment in putting out fires.

SUBJECT 9: WORE OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

Expected to be preparentals of the work of the fitter and mechanic. Easie equipment for the work of the fitter and mechanic. Tools and devices for satisfy the job, how to use, handle, and store than.

Emercise 2. Fitter's construction work. Esportance and uses of this type of work, instruments and tools, methods of procedure. Rules for safe practices in fitter's construction work. Outling steel along a desercation line by using a chisel. Sharpening the chisel.

Emercise 3. Filing off% individual parts, and the purpose and score of this method. Files and the materials used in making them. Classification of files. Chosing the file in accordance with the nature of the processing and the material of which the part is made. Care and storage of the files. Methods of filing. Proper methods of using the tools. Checking and measuring devices for the work of filing. Safe practices

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to be observed in the work of filing.

Exercise 4: Filing the surface of a half-finished piece of steel, using the bestard file with a ruller. Filing two surfaces with the ruler. Biling out holes. Page 63a Filing sheet-metal material along curved contours, following demarcation lines.

Exercise 5. Cutting with a fret-saw, and the range of applicability of this method. Cutting circular steel of a thickness of 10-15 mm. Cutting strip or bar iron (horizontally and vertically).

Exercise 6. Grinding. Grinding of valves, stop-cocks, and nipples. Grinding valvas. Preparation of grinding paste.

Exercise 7. Drilling holes. Choice of drills for clear holes and threeded holes. Fastering the drill and the chuck in the hand drill. Prick-punching the center of a hole. Drilling with the hand drill.

Exercise 8. Cutting threads with screw taps and with screw diss.

Exercise 9. Dressing individual parts. Cleaning individual parts and standards to remove rant. Correcting thread on bolts, pins, and nuts with the aid of irregular files and corepers. Removal of threading.

Exercise 10, Cutting out strips and discs of various dimensions. Funching and finishing holes. Outting out paper patterns along the countours of an individual part.

Expercise 11. Beating out cass and sleeves (pipe). Sutting off rivers and pricking out case. Fricking out sleaves (pipe). Arranging sleaves and came. Riveting

Exercise 12. Work on copper and tim. Soldering with weak solder. Adjusting and lighting the soldering lamp. Warming up and care of the soldering iron. Preparation and care of the surfaces to be soldered. Soldering with soft solder and with tin. Redictor repairs. Repairs on ferders.

Exercise 13. Combined jobs. Work on combined assembly and fitting jobs. SUBJECT 10: BASIC PHINCIPLES OF AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS

America la Role and importance of the various means of automobile repair. History of the development of automobile repairs. Priority and the leading part of Soviet science and technology in the field of automobile repairs. Achievements of the repair services in the way of organization and technology of automobile repairs during the Great War, and perspectives of progress in this work.

Exercise 2. Defects of individual parts, minor or major assemblies, and automo-

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biles; reasons for the occurrence of defects, their external manifestations, and determining the moses of superstant them. Wearing out of parts, and the indications themsof. Classification of different types of wear: according to their causes, eccording to their rapidity of development, and according to their physical extent.

Fage (h:

Exercise 3. Organizational and technical fundamentals of automobile repair.

Syntan of automobile repair. Types of repair: ordinary, intermediate, and heavy require. Nethods of repair: by individual parts and by assemblies. Conclusions practiced based on the method of repairing by assemblies as practically during the Great War and Author: process these. Nethods of automobile repairs.

SUBJECT 11: PREPARING THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES FOR REPAIRS

Iteration l. Proparing the automobile and its assemblies for transfer to a require shop. Proparing documents for automobiles and assemblies to be transferred for repairs. Proparing arguments for receiving automobiles and assemblies for regains. Proper classification of automobiles and assemblies admitted for repairs. Storego of exponsibles and assemblies and assemblies and assemblies.

Entroise 2. Mashing the automobile and assemblies before disascently. Nothods of entroising the disascently of automobiles and essemblies. Sequences to be observed to be dispersible and indispersible and in breaking down the assemblies into minor resemblies and individual parts. Standards for the amount of time allowed to the work of the assembling on automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disassembling as automobile and taking assemblies apart. Disassembling as automobile into minor assemblies and individual parts. Individual parts of the automobile and removing the grease

SUBJECT 12: THE TECHNOLOGY OF REPAIRS AND RECONDITIONING OF INDIVIDUAL PARTS OF THE AUTOMOBILE

Mornies L. Changes in the position, dimensions, and shape of individual parts of the entemptials as result of mear or damage fectors. Methods of obtaining proper filtering of individual parts by means of regulation, turning, plastic changes in form, adoption of repair dimensions.

individual part: supplementary repair parts; welding and soldering; electro-plating of modal parts and metal plating by means of metallization (spraying). Methods of removing cracks and dents.

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Exercise 3. To obtain restoration of proper fitting and shape of an individual part by adoption of repair dimensions: the importance and nature of repair dimensions and types of repair dimensions.

Energies it. Methods to restore fitting, dimensions, and shape of an individual part by means of welding. Advances achieved by Russian and Soviet scientists (Bernados, Slavyonov, Patton) in inventing and perfecting electric-are welding. Electric

ere welding. Fage 65: Rectylene-caygon welding. Electro-plating of metalo. The nathod of metallitudimen.

Encyclus 6. Chassification of technological processes. Bases and fundamentals applicable to the treatment of individual parts. Setting up a sequence of operations and the translition from one operation to another. Allowances of time between operathree. Termissible variations in the emount of time allowed for each operation, and their adjustment while the repair work on an individual part is in progress. Equipmont, dardess, working tools, technico-economic exitoria as factors in edjusting the mutical end means of mapaies on individual automobile parts.

PRANCE 1: The structure of drill-bore stands if (U-1-26, Tak-7, Ric-7).

Repairs on the cylinder block. Repairs on the face of the cylinder, <u>Propose Co</u> according to the mathed of repair dimensions. Coarse at fine grinding of epithodora.

Exception to happines on the crankshaft, and on the crankshaft and connecting red becateur of the solon. Re-babilthing of bearings howing them. Special characteristicol of repoles on thin-walled bushings.

Buciolese 10. Repairs and reconditioning of valves. Standard time periods for revalue as individual parts of the motor.

Engage 11. Repairs on parts of the transmission box and the carden shaft.

Lucystic 12. Defects and repairs of individual parts of the rear and forward bridgen, defects and repairs of individual parts of the steering gear.

Parorolae 13. Helding new parts.

SUBJECT 13: ASSEMBLY, FINISHING, AND TESTING OF THE AUTOMOBILE AND ITS ASSEMBLIES AFTER THE COMPLETION OF REPAIRS

Exercise 1. Methode of organizing the assembly work: the stationary method and the assembly line method. The advantages of the assembly line method as the most ef-

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Rective nethod of organising production. Experience derived from use of the assembly line method. Mechanization of the assembly work. Mature of the process of grouping individual parts in units. Work of adjustment in grouping the parts into units. General scheme of the technological process of assembling an automobile and its verious individual essemblies.

The technological process of assembling a motor. The equipment, Prercise 2. devices, and tooks used for the purpose. Technical specifications for the assembly of motore GAZ-51 and ZIS-120.

Exercise 3. Testing the motor: cold running, hot running, and testing with measurements of power and of fuel consumed. Technical specifications for accepting delivery of a notor.

Exercise h. Accembly, regulation, and tenting: transmission case, drive bridges, Page 65: and otsering assembly. Sechnical specifications for assembly, regulation, and tenting.

SUBJECT 11: SELVICING STORAGE PARTICIDES

Easic requirements for the servicing of storage batteries: cleanliness of the storage battery; cleanliness of the openings and stoppers; maintaining the electroly at the proper level; permissible rates of discharge from the storage battery; the proper time for charging the battery.

ELECTRIC AND GAS WELDER

Purpose of Training. To tosch proper ways of doing the wellding work in automobile and tank repairs.

DIRECTIONS AS TO METHOD

The training for electric and gas welders must be based upon practical demonstrations of the technology of conducting the work of gas welding and electric welding.

As the work of welding is being done, practical demonstrations must be given on individual work pieces, of making repairs for each of the most characteristic types of damago.

The instruction injedding must be started with some simple welding process, gradually advancing thereafter to the more difficult processes (from the conditions that prevail in a stationary shop to the conditions to be encountered by the welders

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PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 65 Page 66: (cont'd) under simulated field conditions); and the work must be done immediately on ecubat materiel. List of Subjects and Time spent on each Number of Hours Designation of Subjects Basic Principles of the Organization and Technology of Military Repairs on Tanks (Automobiles) 3... 2 Mobile Repair Equipment 2. Muterials used in Tank (Automobile) Repairs 10 3.5 Organizing the Work and the Place of Work 30 110 Work of the Fitter and Mechanic 3.0 The Electric Arc Method of Welding 30 the Electric Arc and its Properties žį. Pego 67: 'n Electrodes and their Coakings 3., Machines and Apparatus with Direct and Alternating Cur-8 rent for Electric Are Welding Strein and Internal Pressure in Welding b_{i} Ю, 1:0 Fractical Work in Welding 33. 32 Soliding Cast Iron 12. 6 Fusing Hard Alloyo 13., Fundamentals of Resistance Welding 2 11. Cas Welding and Outding 35, Check on the Quality of the Welding 3 36, 17. Crowning the Practical Work for Welding 26 TOTAL 175 SUBJECT 1: BASIC PHINCIPLES OF THE ORGANIZATION AND TECHNOLOGY OF MILITARY REPAIRS ON TANKS (AUTOMOBILES) The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9 for General Essembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force). SUBJECT 2: MOBILE REPAIR EQUIPMENT The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9, Exercise 6, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force). SUBJECT 3: MATERIALS USED IN TANK (AUTOMOBILE) REPAIRS The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 6 for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly-Unit Specialists (Tank Force).

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SUBJECT 1: ORGANIZING THE WORK AND THE PLACE OF WORK

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 6 for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tank Force).

SUBJECT S: WORK OF THE FITTER AND MECHANIC

The subject matter is the same as indicated under Subject 9 for General Assembly Mechanic and Assembly-Unit Specialist (Tank Force).

SUBJECT 6: THE ELECTRIC ARC METHOD OF WEIDING

Page 681
Of volding work for the repairs on tanks and automobiles. Electric Arc Welding is a Ressian Invention (Petrov, Slavyanov). The leading part played by Russian colon-tasks (Nikitin, Vologdin) in perfecting the technique of welding. Equipment for welding shops.

Exercise 2. Classification of the various methods of welding by heat: forge, gas, electric, and thermite welding. The principle of electric welding, and the distinction between two types of electric welding: a) electric are welding; b) electric resistance or contact welding. A short explanation of the welding processes according to the Slavyanov method.

Emergice 3. Types of welded joints: butt-welded, lap-welded, end-to-end welded, not be welded, (double-flanged) butt-welded, englo-welded, plug-welded. Types of welded seems. Structure and dimensions of the seam in transversal cross-section: according to the position in space -- bottom, horizontal, vertical, ceiling; according to the direction of the action of the forces -- frontal or torsional, flank, combined, slambing; according to extent and mutual position -- broken and complex, chain-type, and checker-beard type.

Exercise 4. Preparing the meterial prior to welding. Importance of cleaning the material. Dressing the edges. Importance of the various elements of dressing. Tools used for dressing. Moving the terminals of the electrode in placing seams under various conditions. Solidity and quality of the seams as determined by the method according to which they were made. Rules for laying down multiple-layer seams. Defects of geometric form. Metallurgical and mechanical defects.

Exercise 5. Structure of welding seams. The zone of thermic influence, and the composition of the welding metal used for the seam. Manganese and its effects upon

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the properties of the metal of the seam. Page 68: (cont'd)

SUBJECT 7: THE ELECTRIC ABC AND ITS PROPERTIES

The nature of the arc and the conditions required to produce and maintain an arc. Physical and electric properties of the electric arc. The polarity of the arc. Current supply for the electric arc. Temperatures and the distribution of heat in the arc. The length of the arc as determined by the strength of the current Factors that affect the stability of the welding regime. Welding properties of the electrodes and of the coatings upon the stability of the arc and upon the distribution of its keet.

SUBJECT 8: ELECTRODES AND THETE COATINGS

Exercise 1. Classification of electrodes according to the type of metal, the nature of the coating, and the purpose for which it is used. Metallic cells and Page 69:

Oneir coatings. Classification of coated electrodes according to their properties

their costings. Classification of coated electrodes according to their properties and according to their method of manufacture. Stabilizing, protective, and alloying electrodes. The influence exerted by the composition of the electrode wire upon the process of welding and upon the nature of the seam metal.

Emerciae 2. Coatings, their purpose and use. The influence of the various compunents upon of the coating upon stabilization of the arc, the distribution of heat within the arc, the formation of clinkers, and the quality of the molten metal. The occapitation of the coatings used for various purposes. Coatings: anti-clinker, envi-pre-formation, cuti-pane-and-clinker, ionizing. Chalky coatings. Methods of properting coatings and putting them on the electrode. Angular electrodes.

SUBJECT 9: MACHINES AND APPARATUS WITH DIRECT AND ALTERNATING CURRENT FOR ELECTRIC ARC WELDING

Exercise 2. General principles, structure, theoretical data, and operating characteristics of the machines SMG, SMG, SAK, their weight, their dimensions, power, coefficient of useful action. Servicing direct-current welding machines, and rules for the care of this type of machines.

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Exercise 3. Alternating-current welding apparatus. The principle of functioning of transformers. Regulating the current. External characteristics of the system. The structure of the transformer. Theoretical and operational data for transformers. Devices, accessories, tools, electrode-clamps; their structure, and their shortcomings. Conditions favorable to economical use of the electrodes.

SUBJECT 10: STRAIN AND INTERNAL PRESSURE IN WELDING

Sypes of pressure in the material. Permissible strains and vective of stability. Fermissible strains in the welding seam when the welding is done with electrodes with higher chalky coating and high-grade covering. Functioning and connecting seams. Uneven heating as a cause of internal strains. Measures to be fairen to keep down deformations: tack welds, and placing seams by sectors. The esquence observed in placing seams. Hessures taken to keep down internal strains: cantelling, pressing each layer.

SUBJECT 11: PRACTICAL WORK IN WELDING

Exercise 1. Welding seem on a standard shaft, in the direction from left to right, from right to left, sway from the worker, and toward the worker. The same, on an enlarged sheft. Regulating the force of the current according to the dismeter of the electrode. Welding seem on chafts be movement upward and from left to right on the plates set up at an engle of 45° toward the table. Welding seem of shafts on a vertical place in the direction from left to right and upward from below. Welding seem on a shaft of standard width without heaping up and undercutting with short are. Welding in a low position.

Exercise 2. (Welding, Assembly with proper setting of clearances. Placing warlous the tack welds. Welding plates of h and 6 ms. thickness. Putting on a standard single-layer seem with over welding penetration without undercutting the edge lines. Entit welding with U-shaped division of the edges. Welding of plates 6-10 ms. in thickness. Choice of an electrode of the required diameter, depending on the division (the built up, and layer of the metal of the seam, and choice of the force of current according to the diameter of the electrode. Using kerosene to adjust the compactness of the seam.

Exercise 3. Lap welding, using a single-layer seam and a double-layer seam. End-to-end welding of two plates of 5 mm. thickness, without chambering the wall of the stamp.

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Independent choice of the dismeter of the electrode and the force of current for verious thicknesses of the metal and various levers of the seem. Exercises in mov-

ing the electroic. Overhead seams, Special types of welding of slight thickness (from 1.5 to 5 mm.), lap welding, end-to-end welding in low position. Exercise 4. Welding of all types of joints with a compact seem, without burning through (&leccoating. trode -- 2-2.25 mm.).

Exercise 5. Welding with electrodes with high-quality physicapa. Electrodes for the welding of alloyed steels. Thermic regimes for welding. The siventeges of firming fissures and the improvement of the qualities of the seems.

Magnetice 6. The use of special electrodes for welding shafts on plates of Fage [1: oteal of the chromium-nickel type. Special characteristics of the trajectory along which the electrode is moved in welding on a widened shaft. Multiple layer welding with a finishing ammealing roller. Welding to remove faults of the steel.

SUBJECT 12: VELDING CAST IRON

The walding properties of gray and white cast iron. Types of cast ince that cannot be welded. Hot and cold welding of cast iron. Choice of the nathod of welding cast iron. Cold welding of cast iron with low-carbon speed electrodes, of its sect-iron electrodes with special coating. Preparation while the welding is in progress, solidity and density of the joining. Fusing agents used in the cold welding of cast iron, and their designationsx and function. Typical defects of cold welding.

Exercise 2. Hot welding of east iron. Hechanical preparation for the welding. Toping and shaping materials. Methods of heating up and conducting the selding process. Colling off the welded article. Bolidity and typical defects of hot welding. Differences between the metallurgical process of cold and hot welding. The semi-hot welding of cast iron,

Exercise 3. Cold welding of cast iron with steel electrodes with teel pegs. dold welding of cast iron with cast iron electrodes with special coating.

Exercise h. Cold welding of cast iron with steel electrodes with special santing conting, which feeds cast iron into the welding. Hot welding of east iron with cast iron electrodes.

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SUBJECT 13: FUSING HARD ALLOYS

Exercise 1. Distinguishing characteristics of hard alloys. Molten hard alloys. Baked-and-fused alloys. Powdery-type hard alloys. The technique of fusing and welding various hard alloys.

Exercise 2. Distinguishing welding characteristics of non-ferrous metals. The welding of cooper, bronse, and aluminum with carbon and metallic electrodes. The composition of metallic electrodes and metallic admixtures. Coating; fusing agents. Proparing individual pieces for welding. The technique of welding; the work regime. Methods of work. Safe practice rules. The quality of the welding.

Exercise 3. Welding bronue and brass with heating in the furnace. Welding charinwa with earbon electrodes, using fusing agents.

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SUBJECT 14: FUNDAMENTALS OF RESISTANCE WELDING

the physical basis of resistance welding. Different forms of contact welding: butt welding, upot welding, and roller welding.

SUBJECT 15: GAS WELDING AND GUTTING

Exercise 1. The nature of the process of gas welding, and the range of his applicability, described hot liquids used in welding; their properties, sources of supply, riorage, and use. The effectiveness of verious methods of gas welding. Composition of the hot gas mixtures. The physico-chemical processes that occur in the gas-welding electric flame. The metallurgic processes that occur in gas welding. Shrinking and shriring processes. The nature of the process of making welding seems and their purpose. The difference between gas welding and electric are welding of metals. The influence exerted by the chemical composition of the hot mixture and the amealing metallupon the quality of the welding seem. The part played by fusing-mixtures and annealing substances in the process of gas welding.

Exercise 2. The nature of the process of gas-weld cutting, and its differences from other methods of cutting motal. Metals that cannot be cut by the gas method. The influence of gas cutting upon the physical and mechanical properties of the metals. The clear cross-section obtaining by gas-cutting. The range of applicability of gas-cutting. The technique of safe practices.

Exercise 3. The apparatus used in gas welding and gas cutting. The gas generators

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used to obtain acetylene, the method of functioning, and the technical production data. Supplementary apparatus and equipment. Cylinders for the oxygen. Reductors and their functioning, and possible malfunctionings. Apparatus for liquid oxygen. Burners for the welding; their constanction, functioning, and productivity. The instrument used for gas cutting. Structure, functioning, and operation of the gaso. Time cutter. Safe practices in operating the apparatus.

Exercise h. The technology of gas welding and cutting. Preparing the article for welding. The technology of performing gas welding on carbon steels and alloyed stocks, cast iron, and non-ferrous metals. Setting the flame of the burner, its position while welding, and its direction of movement. Expenditure of gas and productivity under the various methods of gas welding. Intelligent organization of the working place for gas welding. Expenditure of gas and productivity in gas outling.

Misorcise 5. Practice with the burner. Joining the flexible pipes. Choice of the ord pieces; setting the burner for three types of fleme on the metal. Fusing Page 73:

a chart to a plate by the right-hand and left-hand methods of welding. Fusing a complex layer on a plate in low position. Welding two plates together: butt-welding, lay welding, end-to-end welding, and angular juncture. Placing a layer on a vertical plate together by moving the burner upward from below. Welding two vertical plates together by moving the burner upward from below: butt-welding, end-to-end welding, ollow.

Welling up openings of a dismeter up to 150 nm. Welding cast iron pieces with brase and copput plates with heating.

Exercise 6. Acetylene-oxygen cutting of plates; removing chamferingen the edgen. Rerocene-benzine-oxygen cutting of sheets, removel of chanferings, cutting at all holes.

SUBJECT 16: CERCK ON THE QUALITY OF THE WEIDING

Solidity and quality of the seems as determined by their location and by the manner in which they were made. Defects of the welding; their various types and causes. Hethods of checking and detecting defects by means of measurement, inspection, undercutting, drilling, trying air pressure, and kerosene. Methods of correcting defects and measures for preventing them.

SUBJECT 17: GROUPING THE PRACTICAL WORK FOR WEIDING

Work on gas welding and gas cutting of medium complexity. Welding tanks; weld-

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CONTINUATION SHEET) SPECIAL HANDLING

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ing end pieces on conduit tubes. Welding teeth on tooth-gear. Welding holes closed in cast iron parts.

Furness of Training. 1. To study the equipment, tools, and materials used in repaire om antomobile tireo.

2. To teach the men how to make high-quality repairs intelligently on jobs done to casings and inner tubes, both in the shop and under field condittone.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

the training will be conducted in the shop of a unit that has the required specialists and equipment for vulcanization of tires.

No a millivery unit is sheddened at or near the location of the auto-repair emphilishment of the obrug (administrative district), it may be desirable to have the translating conducted of an olong establishment.

Simply of the aquipment, devices, and tooks must be conducted with the aid of spanishes of such equipment, etc., either in the shop or in the class room. In the course of the instruction one must emple n the purposes of the tools Parts 71: tral symbosomic, and show mothering of using them in making repairs.

debigest 7 is studied by practical work in the chap, having each coldier thiopials marriam jobs independentally, under the supervision and control of the in-UNITED VICTOR

In the course of the instruction one must explain to the shudents the influence exercised by the following factors upon the quality of the work: neat reneval of the stanged places of the covering, of the preparation and putting on of the patch, and of the temperature regime.

Subject 5: ("Structure and Functioning of Automobile Tires") and Subject 8, Throper Use of Antomobile Tires," must be taught directly on automobiles that have defacts that affect the year on the tires, and tires where the outer jacket is worn out in an irregular manner, or which have mechanical demage and lowered pressure.

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PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION G-6387 Page 74: (cont'd) List of Subject and of Time spent on each Number of Hours DESIGNATION OF SUBJECTS History of the Development of the Soviet Automobile Industry . Making and Materials used in Beparing Ties and Inner Tubes 2. 18 forederrich ... Organization of the Work and of the Working Place 5 3. 6 The Work of the Mechanic and Fitter 150 Structure and Functioning of Automobile Tires ... 20 Equipment, Devices, and Tools used in Rospins on 5, 20 Casings and Inager Tubes Rapairs on Casings and Immer Tubes 86 170 Proper Use of Automobile Tires 4 £., The Equipment of Mobile Repair Facilities TOTAL: 175 SUBJECT A: HISTORY OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOVIET AUTOMOBILE The subject matter is the seme as that indicated for Subject 1, for General Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (for Tank Force). Page 75: SUBJECT 2: MATERIALS USED IN HEATING AND REPAIRING TIRES AND XHARER Exercise A. Fubber. Motions on the subject of rubber. The leading position

Exercise 1. Fubber. Notions on the subject of rubber. The leading position held by the Soviet Union in the production of synthetic rubber. Natural and synthetic rubber, Soviet plants from which rubber can be made. The importance of developing in the Soviet Union on independent rew material basis for the rubber industry. The production of rubber from rubber plants, and its subsequent processing. The production of synthetic rubber. Bubber for usely repairs. Subjective tested febrics.

Exercise 2. Rubber cement, its composition, properties, and use. The types of benaine used for tire repairs, and their technical properties.

Exercise 3. Understanding of the rubber mixture and its preparation. Sulphur, and the part it plays in vulcanisation. Fillers as a means of reducing the cost of rubbor. The most widely used fillers: chalk, caolin. Strengtheners and their purpose. The most widely used strengtheners: carbon black, zinc oxide, magnesium carbonate.

Types of carbon black, and means of obtaining it.

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Exercise 4. Softeners and their role in in the process of preparing the rubber mixture. Coloring matter and its purpose. Understanding of the procedure of preparing a recipe for the rubber mixture. Materials used in the manufacture of automobile thre casings and inner tubes. Methods of estimating the quality of rubber mixtures. Types of defect in the repair materials. Norms for the expenditure of materials. Economy in the use of materials in making repairs.

SUBJECT 3: ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK AND OF THE WORKING PLACE.

The subject matter is the came as under Subject 8 for the training of

Teasural Assembly Mechanics and Assembly Unit Specialists (Automobiles).

SUBJECT h: THE WORL OF THE MECHANIC AND FITTER

The subject matter is the same as for Emercises 1, 5, and 6 of Subject 9 for The tradition of General Assembly Machanies and Assembly Unit Specialists (Ambosobiles).

SUBJECT 5: STRUCTURE AND FUNCTIONING OF AUTOMOBILE TIMES

Approved L. The manufacture of tive comings and tubes. The demends to be made upon subtractile times. Types of tire and their uses. Frammatic number times and their uses. Examinate number times and their uses. The same of their profile. Methods of indicating the dimensions of times (wide, of profile and dimension of the times of Bussian production.

thereise 2. The submobile tire casing and its parts. Purpose and Augsticning of the contra, the protecting layer, the breaker, and the side wall.

Exercise 3. Types of tire valves, and their structure. Types of gate valve. The functioning of the valve. Technical demands to be made upon a new casing and innight tube. Enformations of various types of tires under load as the automobile moves under various conditions. The functioning of the tire under various types of road conditions: loads upon the tire, centrifugal force, functioning of the tire in passing over obstacles and around turns of the road.

Exercise h. Normal wear of the tire essing. Defects of the mechanisms of the automobile as causes of undus wear on the casings. The effects of improper driving upon the wear on the casings. The effect of the amount of air pressure in the tire upon wear on the casings.

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Defects and damage of tires. Mechanical damage to casing and tube. Exercise 5. Blow-out and separation of layers of the easing, peeling off of protecting layer and side walls, destruction from the action of oil and gasoline). Manufacturing end operational defects of innter tube and casing, their causes and means of correction,

SUBJECT 6: EQUIPMENT, DEVICES, AND TOOLS USED IN REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INNER TUBES

Exercise 1. Stationary vulcanizing apparatus (GARO) for vulcanizing casings and inver bubbs. Technical characteristics of the apparatus. Setting up and operating the apparatue.

Exercise 2. Vulcanising apparetus for inner tubes. Molds for vulcanization of ceatings.

Avereice 3. Spreaders: hydraulie, and pneumatic.

Emercine h. Measuring devices: momenters and thermometers. Types of building stands and their structure. Drying chembers, working tables, and ranks.

Evertise 5. Tools: shears, knives, probes, hooks for picking out cond threads, brushou, subting pliers, cross bers, rollers. The proper way to use these tools and take ours of them.

SUBJECT 7: REPAIRS ON CASINGS AND INDEE TUBES

Premotee 1. Basic notions conorming the technological process of repairs on cosing and inner tubes. The easing and tire repair operations comprised in the technological Page 7 process of extenobile tire repairs. Organising the tire repair shop or department.

Emercise 2. Technical specifications concerning casings and tubes to be considered in need of repairs. Technical conditions on the casing that cell for making cuifs. The preliminary drying. Removal of damaged sections, by cutting them out or by means of deep buffing. Emessing on the rubber cement, and drying.

Mercise 3. Freparing cord patches. The purpose of the patches; the tools required; now to perform the operation; rules for smearing and drying. Scaling up the damaged spot by putting on a patch: choice of the patch according to the dimensions of the demaged exes; rules and for putting on the patch; the process of repair. Brcising the damaged areas. Patterning the damaged spot by fitting a cone into it; and rules for filling out the excised place with cord. Methods of preparing a matrix to determine the pattern of the protective layer at the point where repairs are being

made of a casing. 13A

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Exercise 4. The making of cuffs to repair casings: trimming the edges, peeling off the protecting layer, and separating the layers of the casing, laying out and opening the cuff, bevelling the edges of the cuff, buffing the cuff. Method of covering damaged places by patting on a cuff. Special characteristics of repairs on the side walls. Section-by-section method of making repairs on a casing.

Exercise 5. Vulcenizing easings. The nature of the process of vulcenization, and charges undergone by the properties of the rubber as result of vulcenization. Understanding the differences between vulcenization, revulcenization, and incomplete vulcenization. The time allowed for vulcenization, according to the thickness of the vulcenization taperature. The importance of pressure in vulcenization. The vulcenization regime. The verting process in the vulcenizing apparatus, check and control of temperatures on the vulcenization apparatus, the struggle against condensation of steem. Defects in vulcenization and tip copy of classicating them.

Recorded to be pairs and vulcenization of inner tubes. Imspection of inner tubes, and the recipit of checking them with air pressure in a water bath. Gutting out and buffing the downgot places. Washing and coating the demaged spots, gluing on and welling the pairs of preferetions. Insertion of the remaining rate. Special characteristics of repairs of preferetions. Insertion of the remaining rate. Special Septecting valves. Valve repairs.

Escape 7. Inspection and sorting of fully repaired comings and inner tubes. Methods for importing casings and inner tubes to determine the quality of the repairs.

Use of the knives, taxborundum discs, and scapetoms. Defects, causes of their appearance, and sothed of removing them.

Publing on and taking off tires on various types of rim (flat and deep). Pumping up tires. Checking the pressure. Equipment and tools for this work.

SUBJECT 8: PROPER USE OF AUTOMOBILE TIRES

Shereico 1. Types and dimensions of automobile tires. Basic operational and technical qualities of tires: adherence to the surface of the road; passability of the tires; hermatic and impact resistance of the tires; durability of the casings and inner tubes; resistance to heat and low temperatures. The tire's capacity for steadying the automobile. Care and storage of the tires.

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Exercise 2. Check on the pressure, and periodic inspection of the tires. Arrangenent of the tires on the wheel according to the condition of the tire. Frecautionary corvicing of the tires. Tightening the tires according to the make of car and according to the type of driver. Keeping account of the work of the tires. Keeping the tires in the storeroom for casings and inner tubes. Equipment for the store-room.

SUBJECT 9: THE EQUIPMENT OF HOBILE PEPAIR FACILITIES

The tools and equipment of the vulcanizing shop, and the places where this equipment is kept. Preparing tools and other equipment for starting the work. Onganising the repairs on easings and inner tubes under field conditions.

SINHE-ROOM HANDS FOR STORE-ROOMS CONTAINING CAOMBAT TANK AND AUTOMUBILE PROPERTY

Europee of Traindure. L. To brank procedures una for receiving, issuing, storing, and protecting ecahat tank and automobile property in the unit (or large unit).

2. To teach the men properly to do their work in a store-room for combine tank and automobile property, and intelligently to take care of the records ead the accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEOD

Subjects 12, 13, 14, and 15 are studied in a practical memor in the storereas of converge on independently the work of receiving and issuing property, making cut the almost axy documents, and keeping records and account under the direct observation of the supervisors in charge.

In the study of theoretical problems extensive use must be made of Page 79: visual reas (diagrams, posters) and blank forms of the accounting documents.

In all of the exercises one must develop in the student a protective considers county the property such as befits the socialistic nature of the Societ State.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	The state of the s	And in case of the
And the second second second second	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
Ĩ.	The Duties of the Store-Room Hand	L ,
2.	Organizing and Equipping a Store-Room for Combat Tank and Automobile Property	16
3.	Basic Principles of Store-Room Management	10
Ì.	The Procedures for Receiving Scubat Tanks and Automobile Property	16

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vtelugeno	e trai	NSLATION CONFIDENTIA RY NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMBER 78
Page 79:	(cont	de) Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
4520408-1274	5.	The Procedures of for Issuing Combat Tanks and Auto- mobile Property	18
	6.	Storage of Combat Tanku in and Automobile Property, and Methods of Protecting it from Damage	12
	7 -	Distribution and Storage of Combat Tank and Automobile Property in the Stora-Room	1),
	8.	Special Requirements for Storing Combet Tanks and Auto- mobile Property during the Winter Months	6
	9,	Special Requirements for the Storage of Rubber Article Lacquers, Paints, Chemicals, and Acids	e, 8
	3.0 -	Rules for the Use of Batalogues	. 10
	u.	Tools and Equipment's for Wotor Parks	. 8
	12.	Saile Practices for Store-Roca Work	
	13.	Preparation of Documents and Reoping Records and Accou	
	Ilı.	Treatment of Combat Tank and Automobile Property in the Store-Room	16 10
	15 .	Placing Combat Tank and Automobile Property on Frances	. 12
	36.	The Work of Loading and Unloading Property	. 6
		ATOT	L: 175

Fage 30:

SUBJECT 1: THE DUTIES OF THE STORE-ROOM HAND

The duties of the store-room hand in receiving, storing, issuing, and re-

SUBJECT 2: ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING A STORE-ROOM FOR COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. Purpose and Administrative organization of store-rooms. Basic fequirements for extructure and equipment of stationary store-rooms. Equipment and maintenance of storage places. Maintenance of the grounds of the storage depot and of the open storage places.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of store-rooms under field conditions. Maintenance of the store-rooms and of the storage grounds.

Exercise 3. Security and protection of the store-room. Fire-fighting *equipment and fire-fighting measures at the store-room. The procedure for admitting property to the store-room. General rules for distributing, depositing, and storing property.

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SUBJECT 3: BASIC PRINCIPLES OF STORAGE-BOOM MANAGEMENT

Exercise 1. The procedure of storing. Recording, accounting, and listing of material values in the store-room.

Exercise 2. The procedure of taking inventory of the property on January 1st and July 1st each year. Preparing the documents of the inventory.

SUBJECT L: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO-MOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The procedures for receiving the property into the store-room. Eules for determining under which category the property belongs. Types and kinds of property groups, their designations, and the manner in which they are grouped together, the number of places, and the weight. The responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room with respect to the reception of property.

Exercise 2. Making out stock cards and documentation for the property accepted.

SUBJECT 5: THE PROCEDURES FOR ISSUING COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. The precedures for releasing property from the store-room. Selection, storing loose, packing, marking, issuing and forwarding property. Responsibilities of those in charge of the store-room for proper issue and forwarding of property. Page 81:

Responsible 2. Making out the documents for issued property.

SUBJECT 6: STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY, AND METHODS OF PROTECTING IT FROM DAMAGE

Exercise 1. Rules and conditions for storing, keeping, and treating (preserving) assemblies of parts, spare-parts, repair pieces, park equipment, tools, netals, and other materials.

Exercise 2. Knowledge concerning the corrosion of metals and measures of fighting against it. Methods of cleaning metallic articles and protecting them from corrosion.

Recruise 3. Pests that cause damage to materials (cloth and fabrics; leather; wood; and so forth), and measures for use against them. Regularly planned inspections to prevent this type of damage.

SUBJECT 7: DISTRIBUTION AND STORAGE OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN THE STORE-ROOM

Dividing up spaces and grounds of the store-room with a view to well-lamed distribution and storage of the property. Distributing the property according to types,

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and makes, of automobiles, nomenclature, dimensions, and storage categories. Equipping stands, sections, and spaces for receiving the property. Basic requirements for the storage of property.

SUBJECT 6: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR STORING COMBAT TANK, AND AUTOMOSE BLIE PROPERTY DURING THE WINTER MONTHS

Exercise 1. The influence of winter conditions on the preservation of the material.

The precedures for preparing the material for storage, and rules for storing property in the winter in unheated locations and in open spaces. Types of packing, methods of depositing and storing the property in its packing.

Exercise 2. Fire-protection measures while preparing storage spaces for the winter. Maintenance of the grounds and open storage places during the winter months.

SUBJECT 9: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS FOR THE STORAGE OF RUBBER ARTICMES LACQUERS, PAINTS, CHEMICALS, AND ACIDS

Exercise 1. The influence of atmospheric conditions on the maintenance of rubber articles. Requirements to be made of the places for storing rubber. Methods of storing rubber articles: time casings, inner tubes for automobiles and cycles, rubber-covered rollers, individual parts made of rubber.

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Exercise 2: Special characteristics and rules affecting the storage of paints,
lacquere, chemicals, and acids.

SUBJECT 10: RULES FOR THE USE OF CATALOGUES

Exercise L. The purpose of catalogues, and the methods of using them. Listing of special parts, of parts for which no one is held accountable (model parts), and individual parts furnished by the supplying factory.

Exercise 2. Ascertaining the nomencleture numbers of the individual parts, according to the catalogues, and designation of parts according to the make of automobile and according to the catalogue numbers.

Exercise 3. Segregation of parts according to the make of automobile and according to the catalogue numbers.

SUBJECT 11: TOOLS AND EQUIPMENT FOR MOTOR PARKS

Exercise 1. Purpose and general composition of the park equipment: oil-burning water heaters, welding apparatus, air-hose connection, distributing tanks for lubricants, gasoline pumps, washing machines, measuring vessels, etc.

Exercise 2. Purpose of the various tools: measuring tools, assembly tools, smithshop tools, and so forth. Special factors affecting the storage of park tools and

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equipment.

SUBJECT 12: SAFE PRACTICES FOR STORE-ROOM WORK

Arranging the storage frames and storage spaces. Storing tank and motor-tractor property in piles and on frames. Precautionary measures for work with acids and other corrosive chemical substances. Safe practices for the work of loading and unloading, and for the work with dangerous and injurious materials. Observation of safe-practices rules at the store-rooms.

SUBJECT 13: PREPARATION OF DOCUMENTS AND KEEPING RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

The process of making out documents for the reception and the release of combat tank and automobile property. The duties of the persons in charge with respect to records and accounting. Methods of keeping and storing records and accounting documents.

SUBJECT 14: TREATMENT OF COMBAT TANK AND AUTOMOBILE PROPERTY IN TRANSPORTED PROPERTY IN

Precident work in removing gresse and products of corrosion from parts by mechanical and chemical means. Preparing soid, hask alkaline, and soap solutions.

Page 83:

Preparation of cleansing solutions. Washing and neutralizing individual parts.

Preparation of cleansing and painting parts. Haking use of structures and devices

for hardling the property.

SUBJECT 15: PLACING COMBAT TANK AND AUTO OBILE PROPERTY ON FRAMES, IN THE PACKING, AND ON PILES

Setting down the property according to type, make of car, nomenclature, dimensions, and store-room categories. Cleaning the property and removing defects. Rules for setting down the property in its storage space.

SUBJECT 16: THE WORK OF LOADING AND UNLOADING PROFERRY

The principal types of equipment for mechanizing the store-room. Methods and rules for using collapsible jacks with block and tackle, elevating devices, roller exceptars, hoisting jacks, and so forth. Use of means of transportation within the store-room itself. Rules for safe practices in carrying on the work of the store-room.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR ORDNANCE PROPERTY (GENERAL ORDNANCE OR ENGINEER

EQUIPMENT)

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach reception, release, storage, and safe-keeping

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of military technical material, and the proper methods of keeping records and accounts.

 To teach the men to conduct, independently, an inspection and check to shaure that the military technical material is in good condition.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for conducting the emercises on the conduct of store-room affairs and the requisite keeping of records and accounts is to be as follows: reading out aloud and explaining the most important of the principles contained in the manuals, exders, and instructions; a demonstration of samples of store-oxal, contained and documents; instructions review of the subject matter by bests given to the students, and by practical work in the store-room.

In the course of the exercises the student must develop a sense of responsibility for the preservation of property that belongs to the nation.

The basic procedure for conducting the exercises on technical inspections and on nethods of checking material should be to give a brief explanation of the principles of action and a demonstration of the equipment in action, and also Page 81:

To then the student methods of conducting technical inspections of material and a check to determine defects, having the student perform these duties and having

his propose the required documents.

List of Subjects and Time to be spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
of p	Duties of the Store-Room Hand	h
2.,	Equipment for a Store-Room of Military Materiel, ar	â 10
3.	Causes of Spoiling, and Reasons for Frotecting the Military Materiel from Spoiling	16
નાં	Storing Military Technical Materiel	. 10
5.	The General Procedure of REQUISITIONING, Feedying Releasing, and Receiving Military Technical Materiel. Methods of Listing it	
6.	Basic Principles of Dealing with Military Technic Materiel	<u>.</u> 6
7.	Storage of Chemical Warfare Material and Explosiv	ea 10
8.	Records and Accounting	93.

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age file (cont'd	Designation of Subjects	The second secon	Humber of	Hours
9	Procedures for Inspection, Technical Assignment to Categories of Mi Material	**********		
u	Technical Inspection and Operating graph, and Telephone Apparatus			
7	Technical Inspection and Operating Engineer Equipment	Test of Technica	30	1
3	Troppetion and Check on	Chemical Warfare		CONTRACTOR SECTION
		-	AL: 17	5
	SUBJECT 1: duklemerkingskom DUTIES OF THE STORE-IN	OOM HAND		0
Buid	at the reception hand in the reception	ion, storage, la	sue, accep ecchol-ex	i-expei

and release of military technical material; preparation of the receipt-and-expendiams documents, and the keeping of records and accounts.

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SUBJECT 2: EQUIPMENT FOR A STORE-ROOM OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL, AND ITS MINTENANCE

Exercise 1. Requirements as to structure and equipment for the stone-room under spacial conditions. Maintenance of the store-room and his grounds.

Exercise 2. Security of the store-room. Fire-protection measures at the store-SUBJECT 3: CAUSES OF SPOTLING, AND REASONS FOR PROTECTING THE MILITARY TECHNICA, MATERIEL FROM SPOTLING

The extion of moisture upon parts made of metal. Correction. Aules for greening and painting criticles made of metal. Nickel-plating and galvanising of articles. Cleaning off rust.

Exercise 2. Gausec of spoiling on articles made of word. Migns of damage on articles made of wood. Precautionary measures for the protection of wooden articles. Conses of appliing in articles made of leather (would end trascots or animals) . Messures to prevent leather articles from spoiling.

Exercise 3. Reasons for spoiling of rubber articles and articles made of fabric. Frecautionary measures to prevent fabrics and rubber articles from spoiling.

SUBJECT 4: STORING OF HILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIAL

Exercise 1. General requirements for storing and placing military technical material in the various places for storage. The procedure for storing motor vehicles, electric equipment, and electro-technical property, measuring devices and precision

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instrumenta, tools, and various meterials.

Amerciae 2. The procedure for storing signal material, engineer property, chemical warfare property, and various types of operating material.

SUBJECT 5: THE GENERAL PROCEDURE OF REQUISITIONING, READTING, RELEASE ING, AND RECEIVING MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL. METHODS OF LISTING IT

Exercise 1. Duty orders, changes of orders, and requisitions for signal property; rules for preparing these documents; rules for forwarding such property and for receiving it from the storage depot; rules for delivering the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for providing property independently for the unit itself; methods and standards for the issue and expenditure of property; basic data for listing property; method of listing property.

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SUBJECT 6: PASIC PRINCIPLES OF DEALING WITH MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL

Duties in dealing with complex signal devices, special equipment, engineer property, and chemical warfare property.

SUBJECT 7: STORAGE OF CHEMICAL WARFARE MATERIAL AND EXPLOSIVES

Methods of storing and checking on the condition of pyrotechnical material and explosives. The structure of the storage space. Methods of destroying pyrotechnical material and explosives. Methods of admitting it to the storage spaces.

Fire-protection measures.

SUBJECT 8: RECORDS AND ACCOUNTING

Exercise 1. The tasks of recording and accounting, requirements concerning record entries. The basic documents and their contents. Collated documents. Documents dualizar with finances, and those dealing with materials.

Exercise 2. Notions concerning the military system of accounting for valuable materials.

Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with the accounting documents. Ways of recording and accounting in the store-room.

SUBJECT 9: PROCEDURES FOR INSPECTION, TECHNICAL TESTING, AND ASSIGNS MENT TO CATEGORIES OF MILITARY TECHNICAL MATERIEL

Exercise 1. The purposes of inspection; time intervals between inspections; extent of the work to be done in conducting a technical inspection of the property; formulating and recording the results of the inspection.

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CONFIDENTIARY NUMBER PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION G-6387 Page 86: (cont'd) Purposes and time intervals of technical tests of the property; general Exercise 2. extent of the work to be done in that connection; formulating and recording the results of the testing. Segregating the property according to categories; method of essigning the property to the lower categories (3rd, 4th, and 5th). Exercise 3. Problems that arise in connection with property turned in for repairs; making out papers for property turned in for repairs; types of repairs. SUBJECT 10: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF RADIO, TELE-GRAPH, AND TELEPHONE APPARATUS Technical inspection and operating test of low-passive power radio sets. Marcise L. Technical inspection and operating test of intermediate and high-games Exercise 2. radio sets. Temmical inspection and operating test of telephone equipment. Page 37: Technical inspection and operating test of sources of current supply. Exercise 3, Exercise 4. Technical inspection of electric lights. Exercise 5. Rechnical inspection and repairs of field cables. SUBJECT 11: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND OPERATING TEST OF TECHNICAL Exercise 6. ENGINEER EQUIPMENT Technical inspection and operating check of mine demolition equipment. Exercise 1. Technical inspection and operating check of wood-processing equipments. Exercise 2. Technical inspection of river-crossing equipment. Exercise 3. Technical inspection and operating check of agricultural machinery. Exercise L. Technical inspection of diving equipment. Technical inspection and operating check of mobile electric power sta-Exercise 5. Exercise 6. Exercise 7. Technical inspection and operating check of bridge-building machinery. Exercise 8. Technical inspection and operating check of field water-supply equipment. SUBJECT 12: TECHNICAL INSPECTION AND CHECK OF CHERICAL WARFARE PROTLCTIVE EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Inspection and check of chemical warfare protective equipment. Determ-

ining the category to which it belongs, and the extent of repairs needed.

Exercise 2. Check on chemical warfare protective equipment for animals.

Exercise 3. Inspection and check on the functioning of sets of air-filter installa-

tions, chemical reconnaissance devices, and meteorological sets.

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Exercise 4: Determining the effectiveness of decontaminating substances and the proper functioning of deconteminating devices.

Emerciae 5. Determining the effectiveness of smoke screen equipment.

STORE ROOM HANDS FOR ORDINANCE PROPERTY (ARTILLERY AND ARMUNITION)

I. To learn the procedures for reception, storage, protection, Perpose of Training.

and release of artillery property and ammunition.

2. To teach the method of conducting the work of the store-Page 80: rose, and to form habits for the keeping of records and accounting.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises for workers at the store-rooms for artillery property and anmunition must be conducted in a practical manner. All of the laboratory work must by conducted with strict observation of protective measures; and the student must make use, throughout, of the proper tools and instruments, and the use of substitute equipment must not be permitted.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Antonia de Sentenia	Designation of Subjects	Munber of Hou
1.	Organizing and Equipping a Store-Roca for the Units (or large Units) Artillety Property and Assumition	12
2,	Methods of Distributing, Storing, and Protecting Artillery Property	, 35
3.	The Procedures for Receiving and Releasing Arville Property	ery . 16
<i>l</i> .	Storage and Protection of Ammunition	. 30
ξ,	Storage and Protection of Material	_
5.	Storage and Protection of Infantry Arms	
7.	Storage and Protection of Military Devices	_
8,	Storage and Protection of Labricating, Cleaning, and Abrasive Materials	
9.	Transportation of Artillery Property	. 18
10.	Records, Accounting, and Check on Accounting of t	he . 15
SUE	AJECT 1: ORGANIZING AND EQUIPPING A STORE-ROOM FOR	THE

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Exercise 1. Purpose and prescribed regular organization of the store-rooms. Requirements as to spaces beneath a store-room. Maintenance of the store-room, its grounds, and open-air storage spaces. Regime of temperatures and moisture in the store-room. Reprint 89:

Reprise 2. Choice of a place for the store-room, and the latter's structure and

Exercise 2. Choice of a place for the store-room, and the latter's structure and equipment under field conditions; maintenance of the store-room and organization of the work.

Exercise 3. Fire-fighting equipment and measures of five prevention. Security and desense of the store-room. Procedures for the admission of material to the store-room.

Exercise 4. Duties of the store-room worker. Responsibility for storage and pro-

SUBJECT 2: METHODS OF DISTRIBUTING, STORING, AND PROTECTING ARTILLERY PROPERTY

The arrangement of storage frames and piles in the store-room. The distribution of property in piles. Maximum admissible height of the piles. Passages for the workers (between storage frames and piles). Storing property according to cuality and quantity. Hethods for conducting the work connected with the storage and projection of the property.

SUBJECT 3: THE PROCEDURES FOR RECEIVING AND RELEASING ARTILLERY

Emercine 1. The procedure for receiving property in the store-room. Making out the reception documents. Responsibility of persons in charge for receipt of the property.

Exercise 2. The procedure for releasing property. Making out documents for release of the property. Responsibility of persons in charge for release of the property.

SUBJECT 4: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF AMMUNITION

Exercise 1. The notion of emmunition grouped in units, and other emmunition. The "round" of amunition, and its elements. Distinction between rounds of different degrees of readiness. Fixed rounds, separate-case rounds, and separate-cartridge rounds.

Amercise 2. Markings of projectiles, charges, and fuses.

Exercise 3. Methods of storing ammunition. Procedure of storing ammunition, and sequence for stacking it. Points to be observed in storing special types of shells.

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Rules for storing shells with fuze holes at the point. Methods and time intervels for the storage of time fuses. Storing ammunition under the open sky and beneath roofs or awnings.

Exercise 1. Special rules for the storage of explosives and pyrotechnical material. Exercise 5. Technical control and planned precautionary inspections of amnumition, their mode of procedure, and the appropriate time intervals. Check on the physicochemical quality of powder, explosives, and pyrotechnical material. Organization and conduct of work with assumition. Safe practice rules for storing and working with mamunition, explosives, and pyrotechnical material.

SUBJECT S: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF MATERIEL

Erercise 1. Grouping of materiel in units. Segregating the material into categories, ZIP (?). The procedure for issuing ZIP.

Figureise 2. Special characteristics and structure and equipment of storage places for the material. Equipment for servicing stations.

Energise 3. The procedure of storing the material. Allocation of spaces to the materiel. Passages to be left open for operation and inspections. Putting way in dividual assemblies.

Exercise 4. Greating and painting the material. Inspections, and removal of defects discovered. Control inspections, and planned precautionary inspections.

SUBJECT 6: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF INFANTHY ARMS

Exercise 1. Storage of infantry arms that are in condition for combat use. Storing infantry sime in need of repairs. Determining the type of repairs required. Storing infantry arms that have become unfit for use. Storing spere-parts.

Exercise 2. Cleaning and greasing infantry arms, before placing them in storage. The materials used for cleaning and greasing. Control inspections.

Enspection of infantry arms in storage or arriving at the store-room. Exercise 3. Periodic and control inspections. Segregating the weapons according to categories.

SUBJECT 7: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF MILITARY DEVICES

Requirements to be made of places chosen for storage of the defices. Exercise 1. Setting up storage frames, and leaving work passages between them. Distributing and placing the devices on the storage frames.

Exercise 2. The procedure for storing military devices and ZIP. Inspections and

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time intervals for conducting them. Procedure for inspecting devices. Segregating the devices according to categories. Cleaning and oiling the devices.

Exercise 3. Special factors involved in the storage of instruments for the topographical service and for graphic work. Storing photographic equipment. Storing electric measuring devices, searchlights, and radio-technical equipment.

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SUBJECT 8: STORAGE AND PROTECTION OF LUBRICATING, CLEANING, AND ABRASIVE MATERIALS

Exercise 1. Lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials used in servicing the material and apparatus, and their purposes for which they are used. The packings of lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

Exercise 2. Special problems involved in the reception of lubricating materials.

The procedure for storing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials. Inspections of the practices and of the stored materials, and time intervals for the inspections.

Exercise 3. Taking samples of lubricant for analysis. Determining the quality of a lubricant. The procedures for issuing lubricating, cleaning, and abrasive materials.

SUBJECT:9: TRANSPORTATION OF ARTILLERY PROPERTY

Exercise 1. General principles concerning the transfer of artillery property (packing, allocation, and loading on the means of transportation; the means of transportation; standard loads; etc.). Methods of transporting artillery material.

Exercise 2, Prensportation of Infantry Arms.

Exercise 3. Prensportation of military devices and apparatus.

Exercise 4. Transportation of Ammunition and Explosives.

SUBJECT 10: RECORDS, ACCOUNTING, AND CHECK ON ACCOUNTING OF THE STORE-ROCA

Exercise 1. The duties of the persons in charge for the records and the accounting.

Making out the recording and accounting documents. Check on the issue of artillery

property, and the records, and on the accounting.

Exercise 2. Inspection of the store-room. The procedure of admitting, to the store-room, the persons designated to make the inspection. Documents to be drawn up during the inspection, and the proper way to make them out.

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STORE-ROOM HAND FOR FUEL AND LUBRICANT SUPPLIES

Furpose of Training. To acquaint the store-room worker with the principal types of fuel and lubricants, and also to teach him properly to perform his duties at a military fuel deposit.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In making plans for this training, the main part of the time should be allotted to exercises dealing with the storage of fuel at the refueling point and the leboratory, working out in actual practice the teaching assignments of the program.

The subjects are taught by means of discussions, making use widely of visual aids (disgrams, posters, samples of fuels, lubricents, and oils).

In the course of the exercises the student must develop habits of using the proper working methods at the store-room and at the refueling point; and the student also must develop a protective attitude toward the technical equipment, firel, and imbricants as being the social property of the Soviet State. All of the exercises must be extended toward constant improvement of the daily work at the firel deposits and refueling points of the unit (large unit).

last of Subjects and Time spent on each

P''TH ETABLE DAVE SANCHAN	Designation of Subjects	Number of Sour
\mathcal{I}^o	Brief Information concerning the Structure and Func-	J C
2.	Acquaintance with the Fundamentals of Fuel and Oil Production	32
3.	Principal Indicators of the Quality of a Fuel	3.6
Ho	Principal Types of Fuel for Motor Vehicles	3.8
5.	Characteristics of the Principal Types of Oils and Labricants	10
6.	Special Liquids	6
70	Structure of a Military Fuel Deposit	TO OT
8.	The Equipment of a Military Fuel Deposit	20
9,	The Structure of the Storage Place	3
30.	The Work of the Military Fuel Deposit	26
11.	The Work of the Unit's Refueling Point	12

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age 92: (com	tid)	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hour
and the second	Handarin day of graden	Transportation of Fuels and Lubricants	10
	12.	Transfer as or or a large Trail as a second of the second	10
	13.	The Procedure of Supplying Fuel	10
~	ъ.	The Keeping of Records and Accounts	The state of the s

Exercise 16 Brief study of the characteristics of modern internal combustion motors. The functioning principle and the structure of the internal combustion motor. The carburetor motor. Understanding of the formation of the working mixture for the carburation motor. Diagrem to show the feeding, lubrication, and cooling systems. Requirements as to the quality of the fuel and lubricants.

Exercise 2. The structure of the tank motor. Knowledge how to obtain the proper working mixture in Diesel motors. Diagram of the feeding, lubricating, and cooling syntem of the notor. Requirements as to the fuel and lubricants.

SUBJECT 2: ACQUAINTANCE WITH THE FERDAMENTALS OF FUEL AND OIL PRODUCTION Exercise 1. Himmedia is the basic raw material for the production of fuel and lubricant oils. The composition of crude oil, and its properties. Methods of obtaining the warde oil. Regions of the Soviet Union where oil wells and oil refineries are located. Expansion of the oil industry in the Soviet Union during the post-war period. Exercise 2. Methods of processing the crude oil. The physico-chemical bases of oil refining processes. Simple distillation of cruds oil. The products of simple distillation and their yield. Diagram of the process of simple distillation. Exercise 3: Distillation by the Shukhov method (cracking process). The nature of this process. The products of the cracking process and their yield. Diagram of the

process of distillation by the Shukhov method. Exercise 4. Diagram showing the Soviet installations for the production of gasoline for automobiles, Diesel fuel, and lubricant oils. Modern methods for cleaning fuel emi lubricant oils as used at the oil refineries of the Soviet Union.

SUBJECT 3: PRINCIPAL INDICATORS OF THE QUALITY OF A FUEL

Exercise 1. The density of the fuel and fraction product; its importance, and methods of determining it. The resilience of the vapors as a measure of the volatility of

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gasolines. Measuring the resilience of vapors; and the importance of this indicator for determining methods of using and storing the gasoline.

Exercise 2. The anti-explosive stability of gasoline. Detonation in the motor; its manifestations and consequences. Means of preventing detonation. Choice of the fuel for a given purpose. The octane number, its significance, and the mans of determining it. Octane numbers of aviation gasolines, and the means of increasing them by the use of ethyl liquids.

Exercise 3. Viscosity and congealing temperatures of the Diesel fuels. The importance of these indicators, and methods of determining them. The influence of water and mechanical admixtures upon the quality of fuel.

Energies h. Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in the fuel, and means of removing them. The importance of the property of the fuel for normal and economic functioning of the motor.

SUBJECT 4: PRINCIPAL TYPES OF FUEL FOR MOTOR VEHICLES

Exercise 1. Principal types of aviation gasoline and its range of applicability.

The B-70 aviation gasoline, its physico-chemical properties, and its uses.

Emercise 2. Taking samples and determining the density of the B-70 by means of the areasotor. Distillation of the B-70 aviation gasoline.

Exercise 3. Motor vehicle gasoline and its range of applicability. Types of motor vehicle gasoline: A-66, A-70, and A-7h; their physico-chemical properties; and their use in autogobiles (according to the make of the vehicle).

Exercise h. Determining the density of motor-vehicle gasoline by means of the areometer. Distillation of motor-vehicle gasoline A-70.

Exercise 5. Diesel fuel for compat vehicles and tractors. Winter and summer types of Diesel fuel. Fractional composition, viscosity, congealing temperature, and other indicators applicable to Diesel fuels.

Exercise 6. Determining the viscosity of the sinter and summer types of Diesel fuel.

Determining the presence of water and mechanical admixtures in Diesel fuel.

SUBJECT 5: CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PRINCIPAL TYPES OF OILS AND LUBRICANTS

Exercise 1. Aviation oils, their purposes, and their range of applicability. Basic types of the aviation oils MK, MS, MZ. Viscosity, congealing temperature, and other

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indicators of quality for these oils, and their use. Determining the viscosity of MK and M_{\bullet} .

Exercise 2. Automobile tractor oils, their purposes, and range of applicability.

Auto oils with acid and with selective rectification; physico-chemical indicators of quality of the auto oils; and the use of these indicators according to the make of automobile. Nigrol, its importance, and indicators of quality. Determining the viscosity of auto oil h and auto oil 18.

Exercise 3. Changes in the quality of oils while the motor is in operation. The Restoring aging of oils. Restoring the quality of used oil. Standards and procedures for turning in and collecting used oil; the storage and regeneration of used oil. Quality indicators for regenerated oils, and the use of such indicators.

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Exercise h: Firm-bodied lubricants and their uses. Principal types of lubricant:
solidol, constalin. The composition of lubricants, their production, and their physicochemical properties. The use of lubricants on new makes of Russian automobiles and
compet wehicles.

SUBJECT 6: SPECIAL LIQUIDS

Exercise 1. Anti-detonators and their purpose and uses. Ethyl liquids R-9, 1-TS.

The physico-chemical properties and the toxic action of the ethyl liquid. Precautionary measures, and first-sid measures in case of poisoning.

Exercise 2. Anti-freese mixtures, their purposes and uses. Sules for handling anti-freeze mixtures, and first-aid measures in case of poisoning. Hydraulic-brake liquide; their composition and uses.

SUBJECT 7: STRUCTURE OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Choice of the location for a fuel deposit. Factors determining the location of fuel deposits in peace time. Examples of ways to arrange the equipment of a military fuel deposit according to groups (types) of fuels and lubricants to be assigning position to, stored. Methods of arranging these groups and fire-protection spaces between them.

Parking spaces for gasoline tank trucks.

Exercise 2. Special factors in distributing locations for military fuel deposits in offensive and in defensive combat. The construction of protective cover for fuels and imbricants. Camouflaging the deposits. Enclosures for the deposits, guard service, and maintenance of order at the deposit.

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Exercise 3. Fare-protection measures at the fuel deposit. Danger of fire and explosion of oil conduits and packing from beneath. Officing fuels and oils in classes according to the degree of fire danger. Causes of fires in transit, in storage, and in the reception and delivery of fuel. Equipment and rules for putting out fires in a military store-room. Methods of using the fire-fighting equipment.

Romanias Interior Service Regulations (Ustev vnutrenney sluzhby), pp. 205-209.

SUBJECT 8: THE EQUIPMENT OF A MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Ensurince: 1. The notion of unit administration and services. Tasks of the unit administration of services. Organization, tasks, and functions of the personnel in charge with respect to supplying fuel for their treep unit.

Exercise 2. Purposes and tasks of the military fuel deposit. General and technical equipment of the deposit. Equipment for storing fuel and lubricants. Rules for case and minutenance of the packing. The calibration KP-2, and use of the calibration tables. Defects of packing and their elimination. Storage of empty packing meterial. Standards for the securit of packing loaded on the automobile.

Exercise 3. Send pumps and their uses. The structure of gasoline motor pumps, and about pumps; their characteristics and mode of functioning. The technical property and its pumpeous. Finishe hose, filters, measuring tape, grease-gums, stopcocks, and how to use them and take care of them.

Records h. Determining the technical condition of the equipment and property by categories. Inter-repair and depreciation periods for the technical equipment and property.

SUBJECT 9: THE STRUCTURE OF THE STORAGE PLACE

The functions of the individual storage place. Basic requirements for storage places for knowledge, special liquids, and technical property. Arrangement of spaces, approaches, loading and unloading devices, ventilating structures.

SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY FUEL DEPOSIT

Exercise 1. Receiving fuel and lubricants at the fuel deposit. Preparing and cleaning packing containers at the deposit for the reception of fuel and lubricants. The procedure of receiving fuel from railroad tank cars, tunk trucks, and barrels. Checking to make sure that the leaden seals are intact. Heasuring the flow by flow and density of the fuel; checking to make sure that the inlets of the barrels used are in

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order. Checking on the quality, noting color, odor, the presence of water and of mechanical admixtures. Taking samples of fuel and lubricant to have the quality of the product analyzed. Methods of adjusting the quality of fuel and lubricants at the military store-room. The documentation required for the receipt of fuels and lubricants.

Exercise 2. Completing the practical tesks involved in the reception of fuels and labricants. Determining the quantity of gasoline (automobile) and "benzovoze." Taking comples and determining the quality of Diesel fuel by the simplest methods. Haking out the papers for the reception of fuels and labricants. Making out receipts for the fuel received.

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Exercise 3. Storing fuels and lubricants. Proper placement, covering, and maintenance of employ spaces, containers, and bearels with fuels and lubricants. Inspection
and observation of the condition of containers and packing. Stopping the escape of
liquids. Special requirements for the flow of gasoline in hot weather. Measures
to cut down losses in the storage of mak fuel into at a military deposit in times
of pages and of war.

Browels: h. Storing an emergency supply of fuel and inbricants. Refreshing the MA provides. Steadards for natural storage losses, and means of keeping them as her as cosmible. Monthly inventories of the fuel and inbricants. Special characteristics and methods of storing the technical property. How to fulfill the duties of a Soviet citizen by protecting the property of the socialist State.

Exercise 5. Issuing fuel and lubricants. Documents required for issuing fuel and lubricants from the store-room. Admitting the recipient's motor vehicle into the storage area, observing all the rules of fire-protection. The procedure of issuing in the recipient's containers and in the store-room's containers. Measuring the quantity of fuel and lubricants given out. Placing lead seals on the containers. Special characteristics of issues of oils and other lubricants. Reception of used oil. Heasures for cutting down losses in issuing the material. Making out documents for the issue of material, and rules for listing the fuel and lubricants issued through the store-room.

Exercise 6. Leading fuel and lubricants in containers upon motor vehicles with the aid of the simplest types of devices. Standards for loading filled barrels on

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autosobiles of the various makes. The procedure of shifting the location of a military fuel deposit during an advance or on the march.

SUBJECT 11: THE WORK OF THE UNIT'S REFUELING POINT

Energies 1. The purpose of the refueling point. Chosing location and equipment for a refueling point according to its purpose, its volume of activity, and the military situation. Special characteristics of the structure of a refueling point on the march. Containers and storage spaces for fuel and lubricants at the refueling point.

Energies 2. The means of refueling. The structure of the columnar gras pump for gasoline and for lubricants, and its method of functioning. The simplest types of structure for supplying motor vehicles (pumpers (built of material on hand at the unit). Measuring pote, filters, hose lines, grease-gams, stophocks, and the ways to use them. Structures for heating oil during the winter season. Fire-protection Page 98:

Measures at the refueling point. How to handle issues of fuel and lubricant to a motor vehicle.

Emercise 3. Fractical work at the unit's own refucing point. Supplying individual vehicles from the available equipment. Supplying quickly a column of motor vehicles. Working out time standards for filling up various types of motor vehicle with the aid of hard-operated and mechanical equipment.

SUBJECT 12: TRANSFORTATION OF FUELS AND LUBRICANTS

Exercise 1. Transporting fuel and lubricants in individual containers and in tank
cars. The railroad tank car and its structure. Standard expenditure of time for
Gasoline.

Casoline.

Casoline.

Casoline.

Characteristics, and rules for their operation.

Characteristics and rules for their operation.

Characteristics of automobiles with containers and barrels. Issuing fuel to aircraft. Standards for loading fuel and lubricant in containers on railroad cars, on motor vehicles, and on aircraft. Issuing fuel through a tube conduit.

SUBJECT 13: THE PROCEDURE OF SUPPLYING FUEL

Exercise 1. The planned economy of the Soviet State. Supplying the Soviet Army -- a task which constitutes a part of the general national economic plan. The procedure of supplying troops in peace-time and in war-time. Receiving fuel, and determining upon a limit for its expenditure. Heans of procedures for bringing fuel and lubricants to a mast or large unit.

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Exercise 2. The procedure for receiving fuel and lubricants from neighboring storage deposits and crude oil bases during the winter season. Requisition orders, authorization to receive the material, and the documents required in that connection. Duties incumbent upon the store-room worker at a military fuel deposit in the way of keeping records and accounts of the material. The procedure of receiving fuel and lubricants from army fuel depots in time of war.

Emercise 3. Efforts to economize fuel in the operation of combat and motor transport vehicles. The importance of maintaining control over the proper and economic expenditure of fuels and lubricants. Measures to cut down losses in supplying individual motor vehicles. Causes of losses and deterioration of fuel in the storage, reception, and issue, and measures for climinating these causes.

Interior Service Regulations (Ustav vnutrenney slushby), pp. 55-56.

SUBJECT 11: THE KEEPING OF RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Exercise 1. The comments made by Lemin and Stalin on the importance of records and secounting in a socialistic economy. Military accounting as an integral part of foreresent accounting. The importance of keeping accounts on fuel and lubricants by may of keeping a check on the proper expenditure of fuel in regiments and smaller units, and on keeping the necessary supplies on hand. Rules for filling out the meanisite blank forms and for keeping the accounts in the troop units and large units. Accounting books on the movement of fuel, lubricants, and technical property. Reports on the expenditure of fuel and lubricants. The route card, its appearance, and the proper way to fill out the blanks. The document on reception of fuel and lubricants. Directives and orders for the issue of fuel and lubricants.

Exercise 2. The importance of accounting. Methods for keeping the books. Accounting for the movements of technical and lubricants; accounting for the movements of technical counting.

ing for the movements of fuel and lubricants; accounting for the movements of technical property; accounting for the collection and release of used oil; accounting for weste (shortcomings) of fuel, lubricants, and technical material.

Enercise 3. Working out practical problems in filling out and writing up records and accounting documents on the fuel supply service of the troop unit or large unit.

SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR TRANSPORTED TO THE PERSONAL

EQULY TALKET

Purpose of Training.

1. To study the organization of subsistence supplies

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for the troop unit.

2. To teach the men how do do their work at the store-room; to have them learn the rules for storing subsistence and feed supplies, packings, and other objects pertinent to subsistence supplies, and to take care of the requisite accounting and records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METEOD

The basic mothed for teaching the general principles of supply work consider of discussions conducted with extensive use of visual aids. The motheds of alone from keeping and management of military property are studied by means of practical exercises. Examples are also of conducted by way of practical exercises, and drawing up records of and notes on the meaning and outgoing operations.

Epstial attention must be devoted to developing a sense of homor and a sheling of responsibility for proper storage, protection, and issue of subsistence expelient

Last of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Further	of Joura
ng and a spring regard	Rasks and Organization of Subsistence Supplies for the Troop Unit	6	
2.	Massiving Substatence and Feed Supplies for the Troop	3£	
2.	Sessonal Producement of Substitutions and Ford Supplies for the Troop Unit	Ą	
	Substitution of Supplies for the Personnel	3.0	
3.	Fucyiding Table and Kitchen Equipment and Packing Material	6	
5,	More gement of Supplies by Waight	30	
7.	Subsistence Supplies for Animals	5	
3.	Subsistence and Feed Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	3.0	
9.	Structure, Equipment, and Contents of a Military Subsistence Supply Store-Room	18	
10.	The Work of the Military Store-Roca	20	. 31
11.	The Storage of Subsistence and Feed Supplies	32	
12.	Subsistence and Feed Supply Records in the Store-Room)li	i.

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Page 100: (cc	nt'd) Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
33	Revision of Subsistence and Feed Supply Accounts	lı
14.	Inspection of the Store-Rock	h

SUBJECT 1: TASES AND ORGANIZATION OF SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Notions concerning military economics. Military economics as a constituent element of socialistic national economy. Socialistic national economy as a source subsistence and feed supplies for the Soviet Army. The problems of military economy. Organization of the economic units of the troop unit. Organization, problems, and functions of subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Remarks by Fego 101:

Contrado Stalin on the importance of subsistence supplies for the Army.

Exercise 2. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies of the twoop unit. The procedures for receiving and issuing transactions by the personnel in charge of subsistence and feed supplies.

Energing 2. The procedure for assigning and forwarding subsistence and feed supplies the two two water. Cotaining subsistence and feed supplies from the warehouses of the Whiteham of War and from the bases of the sources of supply. Standards of waight for packing bags. The procedure for receiving subsistence and feed supplies in standard packings.

Exercice 2. dules for receiving supply loads from railroad stations (docks). Making out documents concerning shortages and spoiled goods in reception from a railroad station (dock).

Exercise 3. Procedures for shipping subsistence and feed supplies. Exquirements that must be fulfilled by notor and other vehicles and railroadx-cars used for the transportation of subsistence and feed supplies. Rules for ken distributing subsiste ence and feed supply loads on a motor vehicle or other vehicle. Standard loads.

Exercise 1. Special problems in the transportation of bread, meat, fish, and fresh vegetables. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the shipment of subsistence and feed supplies. Measures to prevent spoiling, soiling, and stealingx sharing while a shipment is on its way. The "open" limit sheet.

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SUBJECT 3: SEASONAL PROCURE-LINT OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Exercise 1. Types of procurement. Preparing store-room property, packing material, weighting equipment, and the means of transportation for making a shipment. Preparations for the reprocessing of products. Procedure for the forwarding and shipment of potatoes, vegetables, and bulky feed supplies.

Axercise 2. Organization for the reprocessing of products. Pickling of cabbage,

beets, and carrots. Salting of oucumbers, tomatoes, onions.

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SUBJECT L: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR THE PERSONNEL

Exercise 1. Standards of subsistence in the Soviet Army. The procedure for including items in the food supply and for excluding them from the list. Procedure and methods of supplying the needs of food supply. Organizing the supply of warm foods at the militery barracks. Supplying military personnel to whom the products are handed out

Emorcise 2. Organizing the food supply in the field, at maneuwers, and during a period in camp. Organizing the food supply for small units on detached duty. Organizing izing the food supply at the troop echelon. Providing food supplies following a PACKING route of march.

SUBJECT 5: PROVIDING TABLE AND KITCHEN EQUIPMENT AND FAFETING

Standards for issuing dishes and related requirement and the length of time for which it should remain serviceable. The procedure straissuing dishes and related equipment to a troop unit. Requirements as to kitchen equipment. Protection of dishes and related equipment. Culling dishes and other equipment that have become

Exercise 2. Types of packing, and a brief description of each. Classification of the types of packing. Use, storage, and protection of the packing. Recovery of packing.

SUBJECT 6: MANAGEMENT OF SUPPLIES BY WEIGHT

Exercise 1. Weights obtained from balance scales and from spring-action scales. The structure of scales, their disassembly, assembly, end cleaning. Setting up and checking balance scales. Use and care of scales.

Exercise 2. The structure of scales for the weighing of freight; their disassembly,

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reassembly, and cleaning. Checking freight weights. Rules for weighing shipments. Care of the scales.

Exercise 3. Weights: inspection, check, and care of weights. Measuring devices for liquids and friable material; their structure, checking, and contents. Repairs on scales. Transportation of weights. Checking and marking of scales and weights. Governmental control marks. Governmental supervision of weights. Responsibility for the condition of weights.

SUBJECT 7: SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES FOR ANIMALS

Standards of feed supply. The procedure of including and excluding animals for feed rations. Organizing the provision of feed for animals. Priorities for the consumption of feed supplies.

SUBJECT 8: SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT OF AN ARMY IN ACTION

Exercise 1. Special problems involved in organizing the subsistence and feed supply for a troop unit of an army in action. The source of the troop unit's supplies of subsistence rations and feed. Procedure of obtaining the subsistence and feed supplies and convoying them to the troop unit. Obtaining supplies from local sources. Special problems in supplying bread, meat, and bulky feed stores. Storing the subsistence and feed supplies for the troop unit. Combat losses of subsistence and feed supplies, and the procedure of listing them.

Exercise 2. Organizing the food supply under field conditions. Food supply groups. Distributing the products and issuing them to the minor units. Preparation, supply, and distribution of warm foods and dry products under the conditions of different types of combat situation. The purpose of the individual reserve ration and the method of using it.

SUBJECT 9: STRICTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A MILITARY SUBMISSISTENCE SUPPLY STORE-BOCH

Exercise 1. The importance of properly storing the subsistence and feed supplies at the troop unit. The importance of the military food-supply store-room. Types of storage places, their structure, and requirements to be made with respect to them. The structure of storage places for vegetables. The structure of the ice-box. Prearound paring the ice. Fitting up the grounds as the storage-room.

Function 2. Interior equipment of storage spaces with storage frames, chests, shel-

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ves, cupboards, counters, and tables. The uses of this equipment, and its position in the storage spaces. Special characteristics of storage spaces for vegetables. Fire-fighting equipment.

Exercise 3. Structure and equipment of the food-supply store-room under field conditions. Contents of the store-room. The procedure of operating the store-room.

Exercise b. The list to be made designating the regular inventoried property to maintenance be kept in each storage apace, and therefore of all the internal equipment and inventoried property. Maintenance of the storage spaces and of the grounds surrounding the storage-room. Rules for putting the premises of the store-room in order.

Exercise 5. Senitary and hygienic demands to be made upon the storage spaces and the premises of the store-roca. Methods of disinfecting the premises.

SUBJECT 10: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE-ROOM

Exercise 1. Internal arrangements of the store-room. Organizing the work in the store-room. Readying the premises of the store-room, and containers, for the reception of subsistence amagnitum and feed supplies. The procedure of transporting subsistence and feed supplies to the store-room. Checking on the quantity and quality of the food supplies as they are being received, and also on the quantity and quality of feed supplies, dishes, and kitchen equipment received for the subsistence supply room of a troop unit.

Exercise 2. Making a record of the accepted incoming subsistence and feed supplies, dishes, containers, etc. Making a record shortages at the time of reception. Standards for allowable losses in transport.

Exercise 3. The procedure of issuing products to the kitchen. Procedure for issuing bread and sugar for the dining room. Handing out natural products directly to the soldier. Sanitary and hygienic requirements to be made for the issue of food supplies. Procedure of issuing feed supplies. Check on the quality of the issued subsistence and feed supplies. The procedure of issuing dishes for the table.

SUBJECT 11: THE STORAGE OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLIES

Reservise 1. Special problems involved in the storage of: meat (fresh, cooled, refrigerated, frozen, salted); fish (boiled, refrigerated, frozen, salted). Methods for putting away supplies of this type. Keeping a watch on the storage. Storage regime (temperature, moisture, circulation of air). Time limits on storage.

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Exercise 2. The influence of light, temperatures, and moisture on the storage of fats and butter. The procedure of placing barrels and boxes with fats into storage. Regime of storage, and time limits on storage. Keeping a watch on the fats in storage.

Conditions for the storage of milk and egg products. Time limits on their storage, and methods for keeping a watch on the stored products. Methods for using lime on the eggs in storage.

Exercise 3. Method for putting canned goods in storage. Storage regime and time limits on storage. The influence of temperature conditions on the quality of the canned goods. Check on the quality of the canned goods while they are in storage. Measures to keep the time of the canned goods from rusting. Methods for using defective canned goods.

Exercise 1. Methods for putting breed in storage. Methods for storing biscuits, macaroni, and crackers. Looking after the stored meterial. Methods for shifting this material into another storage space. Methods to prevent molding. Methods for Exeshening up the supplies. Regime of storage and time limit on storage.

Methods for storing grain, flour, and gridge Special rules for the storage of oats under tarpauling shelters and on storage places for sacks, in the packing and loose. Method of storing under winter and under summer conditions.

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Esthods for putting the material into sacks, depending on the moisture of the product and the season of the year. Methods for shifting to another storages place.

Standards of moisture for flour, prain, and raise groats. Watching over the material in storage. Regime and storage and time limit on storage.

Exercise 5. Proparation of vegetables for drying and storing (cleaning, picking, and sorting). Methods for storing potatoes and beets in bins and "burt". Putting cabbage, carrots, and onions in storage. Looking after the stored material. Picking and shifting vegetables while they are in storage. Looking after the stored material. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. The storage of fermenting vegetables. The storage of dried vegetables.

Exercise 6. Methods of putting concentrated foods in storage. Looking after the stored meterial. Regime of storage and time limit on storage. Rules for storing

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sugar, tes, coffee, cocoa, chocolate, tobacco, and matches. Looking after the material in storage.

Exercise 7. Nethod for storing combination feeds, in their packing, without packing in enclosed spaces, in bins. Putting sway and storing pressed and dried hay on platforms, stacks, and hey-ricks. Storage of dried hay in enclosed spaces. Storage of stress. The moisture of hay and combined feeds received for storage. Looking after this storage material. The regime of storage and the time limit on storage.

Exercise 8. Methods of storing and keeping various kinds of table and kitchen equipment. Storing rejected dishes, etc. Methods of inspecting dishes, etc. Measures to prevent correction. Storage of the regularly used material. Storage of kitchen ranges that are fit for use. Sorting, putting away, and storing unneeded packing material.

Exercise 9. Ecdents and other warehouse pests. The conditions under which the pests increase, and preventive measures. Determining the degree to which substatence supplies and feed supplies have suffered damage. Measures for fighting warehouse pests. Measures for fighting a minst roderies.

Resultant 10. Methods for storing mobiles supplies under field conditions. The constitution of shorage platforms for macks, and methods for setting down and covering the subsistence and feed supplies. Measures for protecting subsistence and feed supplies from the action of explosives.

Energies II. Sanitary and hygienic requirements for the storage of subsistence and feed supplies. Fersonal hygiene for storage workers. Duties and responsibilities to the

feed supplies. Standards for natural lossesin storage. Efforts to prevent stealing Fago 196:

Of subsistence and food supplies. Naterial and judicial responsibilities of store-

Exercise 12. Security of the store-room. Methods of seeling storage spaces and of keeping storage-room keys. Methods of turning the store-room over to the guards and taking it back from the guards.

SUBJECT 12: SUBSISTERCE AND FEED SUPPLY RECORDS IN THE STORESHOOM

Exercise 1. Organizing the subsistence and feed supply records of the troop unit.

Duties of record-keeping for subsistence and feed supplies in the store-room. The

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nature of accounting documents in the store-room. Requirements for setting up an accounting, and for keeping and storing the accounting documents. Duties of the store-room worker in the matter of accounting for the subsistence and feed supplies in the store-room.

Exercise 2. Accounting for the incoming and outgoing subsistence and feed supplies and containers at the store-room. Accounting for dishes and other table and kitchen equipment.

Exercise 3. Keeping the storage cards. The procedure of turning the documents exposer to the quarymester units.

SUBJECT 13: MEVISION OF SUBSISTENCE AND FEED SUPPLY ACCOUNTS

The purpose of the revision of accounts. Making preparations for the auditing of subsistence and food supplies at the store room. The method of auditing. Decements to be drawn up for the audit.

SUBJECT 14: INSPECTION OF THE STORE-ROOM

The tosks involved in the auditing. Method for carrying on the audit. Fauting the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of defects brought out by the audit.

STORE-ROOM HAND FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Purpose of Training. 1. To study the organization of clothing and personal requirement supplies for the troop unit.

2. To beach the men how to carry on the work, her to store the property, and how to keep the store-room records.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The basic method for teaching the general principles of clothing and equipment supplies will be discussions, supplemented by the use of visual aids. Storeroom property and supply practices relating to supplies of clothing and equipment
will be studied exclusively in a practical manner, using the many troop unit's
property as a teaching basis. Exercises that deal with the keeping of records will
also be conducted in a practical manner, drawing up documents and noting down the
operations concerned with incoming and outgoing supplies.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subjects

Number of Hours

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Para 107	E TRA	INSLATION CONFIDENT GARAGE NUMBER G-6387	PAGE NUMBER 106
Page 107:		Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
	1.,	Tasks involved in organizing Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit	€
	2.	Methods of Receiving Property for the Troop Unit	16
	3.	Providing Property for the Personnel of the Unit	10
	li o	Utilization and Repairs of the Property	20
	5.	Bathing and Laundry Services	8
	6.	Clothing and Personal Equipment Supplies for the Troop Unit of an Army in Action	8
	7.	Structure, Equipment, and Contents of a Store-Room for Clothing and Personal Equipment	V a
	a.	The Work of the Hilltary Store-Room	50
	5.	The Methods of Storing the Property	36
	ıo.	Property Records in the Store-Room	16
	XX.	Taking Inventory of the Property	5
	12.	Auditing the Store-Room	l a
		TOTAL SUBJECT 1: TASKS INVOINED IN ORGANIZING CLOTHING AND	

EQUIFMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TROOP UNIT

Essecise 1. The abtion of military property. Military property as a constituent past of recialistic national property. Tasks relating to military property. Organishbica of regimental agencies concerned with property. Organization, tasks, and functions of the electhing and personal equipment service of the twoop unit. The responsibilities of the Bolshevist Party and of the Soviet Covernment concerning Supplies for the Soviet Army.

Emercise 2. Dathes end rights of the personnel in charge of the clothing and personal equipment property of the troop unit. Procedures for the persons in charge of elothing and personal equipment supplies in receiving an issuing property.

SUBJECT 2: NETHODS OF RECEIVING PROPERTY FOR THE TROOP UNIT

dequisitioning clothing and equipment stores for the troop unit. The Exercise 1. procedure for obtaining such property from the storage depots of the Ministry of War. Duties of receiving personnel at the troop unit to check on the quantity and quality

of the property, and the age and composition of the shipments received. Page 108:

Exercise 2. Rules for receiving freight from a railroad station (dock). Method for

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external inspection of loading spaces in freight cars; check on the good order of packing, seals, and proper weights as the property is received from the railroad station (dock). Drawing up reports on shortages and spoiled property in receiving shipments from a railroad station (dock).

Erencise 3. The procedure of hauling shipments received. Readying the means of transportation for hauling the property. Rules for loading and stacking property on the vehicles, motor trucks, and railroad cars. Standard loads. Methods to keep property from spoiling, becoming soiled, and pilfered while in course of transfer. The "open" sheet.

Reception of property intended for the use of military personnel brought in from other troop units.

SUBJECT 3: PROVIDING PROPERTY FOR THE PERSONNEL OF THE UNIT bearcise 1. The right of military personnel to receive clothing. Standards of clothing supply; standards of maintenance; and minimum time of service (wear) of the articles. The same of clothing according to the purpose for which it is to be used, the right of use, and the qualitative condition. Providing private soldiers and non-commissioned officers with clothing. The methods of issuing the property and distributing it among private soldiers and non-commissioned officers. Special problems in providing property for a newly arrived replacement (recruit). Method of issuing property for men assigned to a special detail. Issue of clothing to officers.

Exercise 2. Issue of clothing supplies to military personnel in transit to another unit, and upon discharge from military service. Issue of bedding to the individual clothing subordinate units, as well as special clothing and sapipular for sports. The issue of personal military and other equipment.

SUBJECT 4: UTILIZATION AND REPAIRS OF THE PROPERTY

Exercise 1. Utilisation of the property. The importance of proper utilization, and of timely, high-grade repairs. Choice end preparation of uniforms and equipment. Measurements for clothing and footwear. Rules for putting on and taking off uniforms and personal equipment.

Exercise 2. Care of the clothing: cleaning, ventilation, oiling, and drying. Marking the individual's articles of clothing. The procedure of changing property from

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one category to another. Fatigue uniforms, reasons for the way they are made, and purposes for which they are used. Discarding articles of clothing. Use of property that does not come up to specifications. Check on the utilization and protection of the property.

Exercise 3. Organisation for repairing the property in the troop unit. Small storerooms ("(Al corners") in the subordinate units; their purpose, and the task of supplying them with repair materials. Military shops for repairs on clothing and personal
equipment. Supplying the shops with repair materials. The procedure of giving property into repair and getting it back.

SULJECT 5: BATHING AND LAUNDRY SERVICES

Exercise 1. Depositing the bething and loundry services in a troop unit. Military bething and laundry work. The procedure in making use of civilian bathing establishments and laundries. Supplying the required soap and soda.

Magreise 2. Hashing and bathing for enlisted personnel. Procedure for sending soiled lines to the handay and receiving it back. Making arrangements for the soldiers to mash their can bankerchiefs, collars, and foot cloths. Aules for making change to along redemour.

SUBJECT 6: CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT SUPPLIES FOR THE TECOP UNIT OF AN ARM TH ACTION

Recroise 1. Some of supply available to the troop unit for clothing and personal equipment. The procedure for requisitioning, receiving, and moving the property.

Procedure and priorities in issuing property to the individual small units. Organ-thing reasonal changes of property.

Energies 1. Supplying property to sick and wounded who are evacuated toward the mear. Organizing the collection, on the battle field, of Russian and captured property, and the procedure for using it. Collection, storage, and shipment of property taken from killed military personnel. Reception, from the various small units, of unsuited and unneeded property, and the procedure of evacuating it toward the rear.

Making arrangements for repairs of property within the troop unit. Bathing and laundry services under field conditions.

SUBJECT 7: STRUCTURE, EQUIPMENT, AND CONTENTS OF A STORE-ROOM FOR CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Exercise 1. Purposes of military clothing and equipment store-rooms for current

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use end for indispensable reserves. Types of storage spaces in a military storeresm. The structure of a storage space. Requirements to be made of a storage space depending on the nature of the property to be stored.

Exercise 2. Internal (framework) equipment of the storage space. Purposes of this equipment. Distribution of this equipment in the storage spaces. List of inventorical property: to be placed in the storage spaces. Maintenance of the framework equipment, and knoping the inventory up-to-date.

Herecise 3. Feering, lighting, and ventilation of the store-room premises. Maintentuce of classifican and erier on the store-room premises. Bules for extending the premises. Authors to provide disinfection for the premises. Maintenance of the

SUBJECT 8: THE WORK OF THE MILITARY STORE ROOM

Prevenue 1. The internal arrangements of the Storm-Room. Systematizing the nori: in the office are recording property to the store-room premises for the reception of property. History of a troop unit. The procedure of unpositive, the exoposity. Making a check of quantity and quality of the property when it is presented by the two punities store-room. Making a record of the property and purities to endead to indicate enortages and defects of property to and out to account the fault of the sender.

Described as The procedure for receiving property from a subordinate unit. Inspecific of prepart, received from a subordinate unit; sorting it, and putting it in order. The procedure for receiving and releasing personal property belonging to provide and non-cormissioned officers.

Exemple 3. The basis on which property may be issued from the store-room. Preparing the property for issue. The procedure for issuing property to subordinate units and colliners. Federities of issues of property. The procedure for issuing sports configurate, political information material, and camp property.

Expressed h. Proparation and issue of towels for the regular bath. Procedure for issuing material, rags, and lubricant oils. Procedure for issuing packing material, and defective property. Procedure for forwarding property to other units and to the storage depots of the Ministry of War.

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SUBJECT 9: THE METHODS OF STORING THE PROPERTY

Emercise 1. The importance of properly storing the property. Understanding of the process of storing and the various types of property storage. The process of locating a storage for property. General measures for climinating the causes of spoiling and pillfering of property. The fight against insects and redents.

Exercise 2. The storage of leather, leather foot-wear, and equipment for calisted men. Special characteristics of structure and contents of deposits for the storage Page 111:

of leather and leather articles. Eaklies Bules for storing leather articles and material. Visioning the temperature for the storage of leather articles. Greating and regreating leather, and its effect upon the durability of a leather article.

Types and methods of regressing. Preventive measures and methods of dealing with pasts that destroy leather.

Exercise 3. Storage of leather articles. Special characteristics of contenue and contents of deposits for the storage of rubber. Rules for the storage of rubber plate, finished articles, rubber shoes, rubber boots, gloves, rubber rain cotts.

Where limits on storage. Special characteristics of the storage of rubber glue.

Exercise 4. The storage of felt articles and sheepskin furs, broadcloth uniforms and weeden materials. Preparation for storage and rules for putting the material way. Lookang after the storage material. Storing articles that have been in use.

From the measures and measures to fight against moths and redents.

Emercise 5. Storing summer uniforms, werm clothing, special clothing, underwear, and cotton naterial. Rules for putting the material away. Storing things that have been in use. Measures for protection against rodents and rotting.

Exercise 6. Storing of saddles, pack-saddles, harness, and other equipment for horses. Storing the material individually and in sets. Rules for putting every the sets and individual parts and articles. Protecting the individual parts and articles. The procedure for storing horse supplies in assembled form.

Exercise 7. Storing tents, tarpaulins, and articles of cordage. Preparing tents for storage. Rules for putting may the individual parts of tents, tarpaulins, and cordage. Rules for protecting the parts made of tarpaulin (canvas), wood, metal, and rope. Rules for shifting the tents to another position. Receiving and storing tents that have been in use, and looking after them.

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Exercise 8. Arrangement (location) of horse-drawn military vehicles. Differences between the storage of horse-drawn military train equipment that is not in use, and that which is in use. Rules for placing the vehicles and the spare-parts. Care of the horse-drawn vehicles while they are in storage, and rules for protecting the individual parts. Inspection of the vehicles when they arrive at the man depot for storage. Measures for fighting against worms, fungi, and other pasts.

Exercise 9. Storing metal articles. The procedure for arranging horse-shoot, horse-Fage 112:

shore nails, erempons, spare-parts of horse-drawn vehicles, dishes, casks, and other erticles. Tukes for protecting the material. Correction of metal parts, and measures to prevent it.

Putting many and storing the sports equipment. Rules for storage of the porsonal belongings of enlisted man. Storage of packing materials.

Energies 10. Special characteristics of storage under camp-life conditions. The storage of property under field conditions. Storage of emergency property. Duties and responsibilities of above-room workers for the storage and protection of property. Material and duty responsibilities of the stora-room workers.

Exercise 11. Security of the store-room. The procedure of locking or scaling off the storage spaces and keeping the keyds of the store-room. Procedure of turning storage spaces over to the occurity guards and receiving them back from the guards.

SUBJECT 10: PROPERTY RECORDS IN THE STORE-ROOM

Exercise 1. Organizing the records for personal equipment and pack-train property, for a twoop whit. Mature of the records of the property in the store-room. Requirements for setting up records, and for keeping and storing the records. The duties of the store-room superintendent by way of accounting for the property in the store-room.

Exercise 2. Drawing up documents for the reception and issue of property in the store-room. Noting down the receiving and issue transactions in the property record book (or on the property record cards).

Exercise 3. Checking on the completeness of sets of articles. The procedure of keeping a log of baggage train property. Records of property given out for repairs and laundry.

Exercise 4. Special characteristics of the records on emergency supply property.

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Records of the personal belongings of enlisted personnel.

Exercise 5. Marking the storage racks, etc., with tags. Procedures for the storage room superintendent to turn in documents to the quartermaster battalion.

SUBJECT 11: TAKING INVENTORY OF THE PROFERRY

Exercise 1. The purpose of taking inventory. Making preparations for the inventory. The technique of taking inventory of different types of property. Special characteristics of inventories of emergency property.

Exercise 2. Drawing of the documents of the property inventory.

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SUBJECT 12: AUDITING THE STORE-ROCK

The tasks involved in the audit. Method of conducting the audit. Puttime the results of the audit on paper. Elimination of shortages brought out by the audit.

MEDICAL AID NEW AND ORDERLIES

Purpose of Training. 1. To develop practical habits for giving aid to the wounded and carrying them from the field of battle.

- 2. To study the fundamentals of human anatomy and physiclegy, of military bygion, and of medico-chemical protection for the troops.
- 3. To implart the knowledge required for anti-epidemic service in the company (battalion).

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

In making plans for the instruction, a large proportion of time must be allowed for practical exercises. In these exercises the men must be taught independently to cert, out prophylactic measures, to find the wounded men on the battle field, and to give then throt aid. In all of the exercises the instructure must draw heavily on experience gained during the Second World War with respect to medical care for the subordinate unit in combat.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	HUMBEL OF	
1.	Brief Information concerning Human Anatomy and Physiology	16	
2.	Fundamentals of Military Hygiens	3.8	
3•	Infectious Diseases and Prophylactic Measures against	18	4

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Page 113:(cont'd)	List of Subjects and Time spent on each Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
4.	Furdamentals of Districction	26
5.	Fundamentals of Extermination of Insects and Rode	ents 12
6.	Skin and Venercal Diseases, and their Prophylaxia	30
7.	Fundamentals of Medico-Chemical Protection	6
გ.	Care of Sick and Wounded in a Stationary Estab-	36
9.	Medical First Aid	32
10.	Finding, Pulling out, Carrying, and Transporting the Wounded in Combat	22
11,	Burns, Frost-Bite, and Injuries by Electricity	Ą
32 a	Hygiene of Food and Water Supply). Opensiana, manazanara 4 vo
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SUBJECT 1: BRIEF INVORMATION CONSERVING HUMAN ANATOMY AND PRISTOLOGY

Exercise 1. In understanding of cells and tissues. Some knowledge concerning the various political organs, and systems of organs, and the organism as a whole. The structure of bone. The skeleton and its importance. The system of the organs of motion. Smooth and stricted muscle. Tendons. Joints. The physiology of the muscular systems his samer in which muscles function.

Exercise 2. The system of the organs of blood formation. Understanding of the structure and Sufficienting of the heart and the blood vessels. The pulse, and the places where it can be felt. Constitution elements of the blood: the importance of blood for the organism. The system of respiratory organs. The cavities of the none, larger, brackes, bronchus, and lungs. The air capacity of the lungs.

Exercise 3. The organs of the digestives system. Understanding of the exercture of the digestive trace. Diagram of the process of digestion. The part played by the liver in digestion.

Exercise 1: Understanding of the function of the kidneys. The glands of internal secretion. The nervous system and the sensory organs. A general understanding of the structure and functioning of the nervous system. The organs of sight, hearing, and equilibrium.

SUBJECT 2: FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY HIGHER

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Understanding of hygiens. The importance of personal hygiens. Hethods Exercise 1. and means of taking care of the skin, testh, and hair. The hygiene of clothing. Care of the feet. The importance of morning inspections of the personnel of the troop writ, and the devices of the medical personnel. Physical training, and its him portunce in strengthening the health.

Marchine 2/ Marching hygiene under winter conditions. Cetting ready for a march. The feed regime. The prevention of freezing parts of the body, and first aid not sures for such occasions. Special problems of marches on skis or snow-shoes. The xcle and divides of the medical personnel in the observation of senitary-hygienic principles while the march is in progress.

Emercine 3. Applicae of the bewrecks. Rules for distributing personnel in the berrichs. Sanitary-Aggierdo requirements with respect to maintenance of the premises of the barracks. Smittery requirements as to collection, removed, and destructive of dist and refuse. Haintenance and distinfection of toilets.

Broadice a. long bygione. Semitary-hypiemic requirements with respect to maintenofte of the cusp grounds. Semitary requirements with respect to collection, more est, and do Attaction of dist and refuse. Maintenance and disinfection of toilets.

Applene for marches under summer conditions. Preparing for the march. Mr. 191 12 20 Poor region. Preverblen of heat-strokes, and first aid in cases of that sert. Choice of places for most waite and evernight helits. Role and dubies of the medical personand while recopsed to observance of samitary-hygianic requirements during the march.

THRECTIONS DISEASES AND PROPHYLACTIC MEASURES SUBJECT 3: AGAINST THEM

Presents 1. Basic knowledge concerning microbes that give rise to infectious discenes. The influence of physical, charical, and biological factors on microbea-Scarces of infection, and the means of spreading infectious diseases. Prophylactic msecures used in the struggle against infectious diseases. Freventic ineculations used by the Soviet Anny.

Parssitic typhus. Relapsing typhoid, and typhus. The exciting causes Exercise 2. of these diseases. The sources of infection. The mechanism by which the disease is transferred. Basic symptoms of the disease.

Exercice 3. Virus groups and seasonal caterris. Basic symptoms of the disease. Prophylactic measures, and measures to fight the disease.

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Exercise 1. Zeonoses: tularemia, brucellesis, hydrophobia, malighant anthrax, bubonic plague. Sources of infection. Means of spreading the infection. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxis.

Exercise 5. Infectious gestro-intestinal diseases: typhoid fever, paratyphold, dycentery, cholera. Food poisoning. Causal agents. Sources of infection. Means of spreading the disease. Basic symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylaxis.

Breveise 6. Malaria. Causal agents. Sources of infection, agents that transfer the disease. People symptoms of the disease. Measures of individual and collective prophylamia.

SUBJECT 4: FUNDAMENTALS OF DISTRECTION

Exercise 1. The resture of disinfection. The role of disinfection and in the prophylamic against infections diseases. Types of disinfection: prophylactic, current, and double. Basic notheds of disinfection. Regulation requirements concerning the care of the overlines.

Exemples to Themical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: mercuric chloride, formakle, chloride of lime, slaked lime.

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| herical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: exystalline combolic |
| herical disinfectants used in the form of solutions: exystalline combolic |
| noid, lead, in philishinol, secolin.

Extraction to the accompagne of preparing and using disinfectant solutions.

Excusion 5. Compart used for met disinfection. Hydraulic hoses, their structure, and roll a for using them. Hiner repairs on hydraulic hoses. The technique of applying not disinfection. Hot air, rater vapor (steen), and their properties.

Exemples 6: Nother of disinfection by gases. Chemical disinfectants used in gaseous form: Formaldehydo, culfur, and others. Netheds of using them. The technique of conducting disinfection with these substances.

Exercise 7. Use of a disinfection chamber. Types of disinfection chamber. Understanding of the work of the disinfection chamber. The nature of the formalin-vapor method of disinfection.

SUBJECT 5: FUNDAMENTALS OF EXTERMINATION OF INSECTS AND RODERTS

Americase 1. The nature of the process of exterminating insects. The part played by
the extermination of insects in prophylexis against infectious diseases. Physical and

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insecticides.

chemical preparations. Use of hot air and steam as insecticides. Types of insecti-

cides for use in the field.

Energias 2. Chemical insecticides: DDT, gyrothrom, "solvent," "elbichthol" paste,

"H" scap, and the methods of az using them.

Empreiss 3. Baths, and types of bath. The simplest mater-heating devices available under field conditions. Shower installations used by the Soviet Army. Requirement under the provisions of the Interior Service Regulations to furnish sanitary facili-

ties for the personnel. The role and duties of the medical personnel.

Removing he The nature of the process of enterminating redents. The part played by endeuralmentura of redents in prophylaxis against infectious diceases. Mechanical, chemical, and biological means of exterminating redents.

SUBJECT 6: SEW AND VENERAL DISTASES, AND THEIR PROPHILAXIS

Trescited is supportables discuses of the skin and the subcutaneous colls, and the causou of much discerce. Causal agents. Prophylanis against such diseases. Measures agnines microbrasmatisms, galled spoto, and abrasions.

Francisc & Corenitie and fungus diseases of the skin: scabios, tick scabies. Menifactivitient of the discorp. Meacures against pollution with lice. Fungus discorped of the older and hair. Fingsom. Epidermophytesis of the feet; manifestablens of the die 10:03 prophylisicia.

Marching 30 Tememoral diseases. First symptoms of the disease. Complications. Frophylomia against the disease. Measures against venereal disease.

SUBJECT: FUNDAMENTALS OF MEDICO-CHEMICAL PROTECTION

Thornico L. Ceneral notions concerning toric chemical agents, and methods of using and headling them. Bules for using the various individual means of anti-chamical protection. Publing the ges mask on a wounded soldier and patients poisoned by taric observat agents, and method of replacing the mask.

The action of unstable toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, Priorciae 2, and measures of first, pre-medical aid in cases of poisoning. Rules for using the onygen inhalator and the anti-smoke mixture.

Examples 3. The action of persistent toxic chemical agents upon the human organism, and first aid measures. The composition of the individual gas casualty first aid kit. The simplest methods for decontaminating stretchers, medical transport con-

veyances, and areas of terrain.

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SUBJECT 8: CARE OF SICK AND WOUNDED IN A STATIONARY ESTABLISHMENT for

Exercise 1. The part played by the medical corps soldier in caring of the sick and wounded. Receiving the sick and wounded at a stationary medical aid establishment. The technique of nursing treatment. Special problems of nursing treatment for the wounded. Carrying and shifting the position of a heavy patient (sick or wounded). Exercise 2. Fasic sanitary and hygienic requirements for premises to be occupied by sick and wounded. Maintaining cleanliness of the premises. Objects required for the care of patients (sick or wounded). Changing body and bed linen for the patient (sick or wounded).

Exercise 3. Cleansing and grooming the patient (sick or wounded). Feeding a heavy patient (sick or wounded). The simplest sorts of medical manipulation.

Page 118:

Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds. Types of wounds. The dangers occasion—
Busic notions concerning wounds.

ed by a wound.

Infected wounds. Protecting wounds from infection. Bandaging naterials included in the regular supplies of the Soviet Army. Rules for placing the first bandage upon a wound. The individual soldier's bandage kit; and the small and the large escribe bandage.

Exercise 1. Bandages upon the head and the neck and occipital region.

Exercise 3. Berdages upon the neck and the upper part of the chest and back, thorax, upper and middle part of the abdomen, perineum, and buttocks. Methods of fastening the bendages after they are put on (putting adhesive tape on the skin under the bandage, soring, using a kerchief).

Exercise h. Bandages on the upper and lower extremities. Rules for using a kerchief.
Kerchief bandages.

Exercise 5. General notions concerning the circulation of the blood. Arterial, vencus, and capillary circulation, and the distinct characteristics of each. Loss of block to the most frequent cause of death of wounded persons on the field of bettle Elementary notions concerning shock and the simplest methods of preventing it. Methods of stopping the flow of blood: pressure bandage, finger pressure upon the vessels for a length of time, putting on a tourniquet, etc. Rules and technique for putting on a tourniquet.

Exercise 6. Basic notions concerning bone fractures. Symptoms of a fracture. Meth-

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cds of handling a wounded patient who has suffered a bone fracture. First eld for hidden and open bone fractures on the field of battle. Rules and technique for immultilisation. Using emergency material for splints.

Mercise 7. Nethods of giving aid for fractures caused by a projectile. First aid and special rules for transportation in cases of fracture of the ribs or jew, in cases of injury to the spine or skull.

Energies 8. First aid measures in case of burns, drawning, injuries by electric curcumb or highering, toxic effects of poisons and fungi, and snake bite. Methods and technique of artificial breathing.

SUBJECT 10: FINDING, PULLING OUT, CARRYING, AND TRANSFORMING THE WOUNDED IN COMPAT

Present. Incertives for the company's medical sid man and the medical corps stretch in field of bettle; choice of an observation point; skill in taking advantage of terrain age 110:

The field of bettle; choice of an observation point; skill in taking advantage of terrain age 110:

The field of bettle.

Exercise 2. Motheds of removing the wounded from the battle field to the nearest cover.

Ithin use of emergency means to remove the wounded.

Proceeding and solf-entrenching of the wounded. Making cover for a wounded man with medical orderly. Methods used in breaking open a cover.

Exercise the Transporting the wounded in battle. Methods for having a wounded man contrict by one medical orderly, and by two medical orderlies (making use of a carrier strap, eithout it, or with the sid of a stretcher). Rules for placing a wounded man on a stretcher and for taking him off the stretcher. Carrying a wounded man on a simple or under various types of cover. Use of emergency material in lieu of stretcher. Exercise 5. The stretcher-bearer section (personnel, equipment, duties, formations, command). Standardized stretchers of the medical corps. Stretchers made of emergency material. Eleds; their structure and method of using them. Ski-borne stretchers; their structure and method of using them. Supporting and leading the wounded. Care of the wounded during a transport on stretchers. Placing the wounded on a stretcher according to the location and nature of the wound.

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Exercise 6. Special problems connected with giving first aid to wounded on the battle field under winter-time conditions. Covering the wounded and protecting them from the frost. Getting the wounded person warmed up. Making use of sleds and of akiborne stretchers. Evacuating wounded personnel with the aid of dog-drawn sleds.

Exercise 7. The activities of the stretcher-bearer detachment in collecting wounded efter a combat action. Organizing the seafch for wounded in forest areas, in bush-land, during a fog, in smoke, at night, and so forth. Nethods of using medical bransport means in the search for wounded. Use of trained medical corps dogs in the search for wounded. Use of trained medical corps dogs in the transportation of wounded. Loading and unloading medical transports.

SUBJECT 11: BURNS, FROST-BITE, AND INJURIES BY ELECTRICITY

Types of burns. The degrees of burns. The dangers connected with burns. First aid in case of burns. Acid, caustic alkali, and phosphorus burns. Symptoms of these types of burns, and the nature of the first aid to be given.

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its single Freezing. The degrees of freezing. Their symptoms. General fracting (the entire body). Its symptoms. First aid in cases of frost-bite and general freezing. Prophylactic measures in cases of frost-bite.

Enjuries by electric current. Aid in cases of injury by electricity. Removing the injured person from the electric current. Bules for cutting electrified thre entanglements; removing the injured person. Directions for prompt evacuation. Fixet aid to a person struck by lightning.

SUBJECT 12: HYCHENE OF FOOD AND WATER SUPPLY

Regionic requirements as to full-value (nutritive) for military personnel. Senitary requirements concerning maintenance of the dining rooms and of premises were for the storage of food products. The simplest methods for checking on the good quality of food products. Methods to prevent spoiling, soiling, and contenination of foods. Hygienic problems connected with the provision of drinking water.

The simplest methods for determining good quality of drinking water.

COOKS

Purpose of Training.

1. To teach the preparation of tasty, good-quality foods and working out a menu for food distribution.

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To develop habits of smitation and hygiene in the prepara-

tion of foods.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

practical manner.

The exercises will be conducted in a pracincularmentzz Each practical exercise will be preceded by a discussion setting forth the purpose of the exercise and giving the theoretical information required for conducting the practical vork. Special attrution will be devoted in these exercises to methods of systematizing the work of propering and giving out foods.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

		Designation of Subjects	Number of	doure
*(40**		General Information concerning Foods	2	
	2.	Food Substances	2	
	3.	The Calory Contents of Foods	L	
	Jo	Carsonal Hygiene of Kitchen and Dining Room Workers	3	
Page 121:	5.	Senitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Contents of Watchens and Dining Rooms	6	
	5.	Semitary and Hygienic Rules for the Handling of Food Emcdacts, and for the Preparation and Distribution of Foods	3	
	7.	Food Poisoning and Measures for its Prevention	6	
	ij,	General Information concerning Methods of Systematizing Food Distribution in a Troop Unit	ξ 6	
	Ø.	The Procedure for Obtaining the Required Food Supplies	.8	
	30°	Saiding up the Distribution of Food	12	
	77	Congenizing Food Distribution in Military Barracks	16	
	33.	Organizing Food Distribution under Field Conditions	15	
	13,	Hardling of Meats and Proparation of Meat Dishes	36	
	lite	Familing of Fish and Preparation of Fisha Dishes	1.0	
	15.	Fordling of Vegetables and Greens, and Preparation of Vegetable Dishes	6	
	λó.	Dishes prepared from Flour, Groats, Beans, and Macaron	i 8	
	17.	TheFitamine Content of Foods	5	
	18.	Domonstration Cooking of Foods	72	
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SUBJECT 1: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING FOODS

The importance of foods for the human organism. Requirements to be made of foods. Notions concerning assimilation of foods. The effects of culinary treatment of food products upon their assimilability.

SUBJECT 2: FOOD SUBSTANCES

Food substances required for the nutrition of men. First notions concerning albumens, fate, carbohydrates, vitamines, and mineral solts, and their role in nutrition. The content of food substances in the various food products. The part played by water and the organism's need for water.

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SUBJECT 3: THE CALORY CONTENTS OF FOODS

First notions concerning calories. The organism's energy consumption during different types of work. The calory contents of different types of food. The feeding wagine. Whe Food regime. Standards of food supply in the Soviet Army, and their characteristics as to food substances and calory content.

SUBJECT h: PERSONAL HYGILMS OF KETCHEN AND DINING POOM WORKERS

The importance of food hygiens. Medical prophylactic inspection of kitcher and diming races workers and of personnel on delly detail. The importance of checking on kitcher and diming-room workers to determine whether they harbor bacillic. Rules for the wearing of special clothing.

SUBJECT 5: SANITARY AND SYCHENIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE CONTENTS OF KITCHENS AND DINING ROOMS

Senitory requirements for the attracture of stationary kitchens and diving rooms and for the suitable location of kitchens. The contents of kitchens and their appartenances and of the diming rooms. Contents as to dishes and other equipment. Sanitary requirements with respect to tin-mare. Measures against insects and rodents. Keeping the premises in order.

SUBJECT 6: SANITARY AND HYGE-NIC RULES FOR THE HANDLING OF FOODS PRODUCTS AND FOR THE PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FOODS

Fulfillment of senitary and hygienic requirements in reception and delivery of products to the kitchen, and during handling and storage. Storage of half-finished products and ready foods. Storage of currently required foods.

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SUBJECT 7: ECOD POISONING AND WEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Food poisoning and its causes. Food poisons of chemical origin, and those of bacterial origin. Food poisoning by ergots, water pepper, henbane, and other vegetable admixtures. Poisoning by fungi. Poisoning by lead, copper, and zinc. Ecotorial poisoning. Measures for the prevention of food poisonings.

SUBJECT 6: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING METHODS OF SYSTEMATIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN A TROOP UNIT

Fasks, organization, and functions of the sustinence and feed supplies in a troop unit. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of the sustinence and Fage 183:

The supplies. Methods for the personnel in charge to handle the reception and distribution of supplies. The sources of supplies, and the procedure of obtaining supplies for a troop unit.

SUBJECT 9: THE PROCECEDURE FOR OBTAINING THE REQUIRED FOOD SUPPLIES
Shariands of food consumption by the personnel. Method of figuring the food supplies and exclusions from the rations. Procedure and methods of obtaining the required food supplies.

Special circumstances warranting the substitution of one food product for subshow, and the practical use of the tables of substitution.

Subject 10: Selfing up the distribution of food

Hencisc I. The forcing regime in a troop unit. Setting up a food supply for disimakurkion. Rethod of chosing the products. Choice of manus and the distribution of rechards. Determining the quantities of ready food to be issued. Model food supplies.

Thereise 2. Lewting up a food supply (practical exercise).

Exercise 1. Structure and equipment of a kitchen and dining room for soldiers. Sules for operating the kitchen ranges, and other mechanical or hand-operated equipment.

Safe-practice rules. Kitchen equipment and dishes, and requirements as to their particle of serviceshility. Using and protecting the dishes and other equipment. Kliminating old dishes and other requipment. Construction of the simplest types of cooling

SUBJECT 11: ORGANIZING THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN MILITARY PARRACES

Rescriss 2. Organizing the work of the cooks. The daily kitchen detail and its daties. The procedure of obtaining products and delivering them to the kitchen.

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Reception and storage of products for the kitchen. The method of storing products in the kettle. Sampling the ready food.

Exercise 3. Preparing the dining room for the reception of food. Procedure of issuing dishes and serving the tables. Issuing bread and sugar. Issuing warm foods.

Establishing standards for the issue of foods, and their storage and issue. Keeping a control record relating to the kitchen. The cocks' responsibility for the quality of food preparation and for the food's proper distribution.

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SUBJECT 12: ORGANIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION UNDER FIELD CONDITIONS

Expressed to Appurtenances, equipment, and spare-parts for the proper type of kitchen. Rules for operating a properly equipped kitchen. The storage of products, spare-parts and equipment in a properly equipped kitchen.

Enorcies 1. The choice of a place for a properly established kitchen. Structure of working places for the headling and storage of the products. Supplying water and fuel. Receiving, bringing in, and storing the products. Preparing the feed in a peroperly equipped kitchen. Special problems of preparation of food in winter-time and on the march. Delivery and distribution of foods.

SUBJECT 13: HAMDLING OF MEATS AND PREPARATION OF MEAT DISEES

Enducies i. Types of meat and meat products received for handling. Determining the quality of meats and meat products. Sutting up the carcass of large and small cabble for use as food. Suitability of the various parts and cuts for use as food. Biddising the bones. Preparing for use: frozen meats, salted meat, samsage products, cannot meats. Preparing the various half-finished products. Preparing saucage meat. Schiltings and time periods for the storing of half-finished products. Standards for meat refuse and yields.

Energies 2. Heat-processing of meats. The preparation of meat and bone bouillons.

Incorrespondition of soups. The preparation of meat sauces. The preparation of sauce dishes: goulash, regort. Garnishing the meat dishes. Conditions and period of storage of ready dishes. Standards of yield.

PREPARATION

SUBJECT 14: PREPARED OF FISH AND HARDERS OF FISH DISHES

Exercise 1. The types of fish received for processing. Signs of poor quality in fish. Thewing out frozen fish, and soulding salted fish. How to prepare fish for

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SUBJECT 7: ECOD POISONING AND MEASURES FOR ITS PREVENTION

Food poisoning and its causes. Food poisons of chemical origin, and those of bacterial origin. Food poisoning by ergots, water pepper, henbane, and other repotable admintures. Poisoning by fungi. Poisoning by lead, copper, and zinc. Ecotorial poisoning. Measures for the prevention of food poisonings.

SUBJECT 8: GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING METHODS OF SYSTEMATIZING FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN A TROOP UNIT

Pasks, organization, and functions of the sustinence and feed supplies in a troop unit. Duties and rights of the personnel in charge of the sustinence and Page 123:

Find supplies. Bethods for the personnel in charge to handle the reception and distribution of supplies. The sources of supplies, and the procedure of obtaining supplies for a troop unit.

SUBJECT 9: THE PROCECEDURE FOR OBTAINING THE REQUIRED FOOD SUPPLIES
Spanished of food consumption by the personnel. Method of figuring the
food supplies and exclusions from the rations. Procedure and methods of obtaining
the required field supplies.

Special circumstances warranting the substitution of one food product for subtlivition.

SUBJECT 10: SECTING UP THE DETERMINENT OF FOOD

Response 1. The facking regime in a troop unit. Setting up a food supply for distribution. Estend of chosing the products. Choice of manus and the distribution of exclusts. Extermining the quantities of ready food to be issued. Model food supplies.

Exercise 2. Setting up a food supply (practical exercise).

SUBJECT 11: ORIGINIZING THE FOOD DISTRIBUTION IN MILITARY PARACLES

Respective 1. Structure and equipment of a kitchen and dining room for soldiers, bules
for operating the kitchen ranges, and other mechanical or hand-operated equipment.

Safe-practice rules. Kitchen equipment and dishes, and requirements as to their pariod of serviceshility. Using and protecting the dishes and other equipment. Rliminating old dishes and other requipment. Construction of the simplest types of cooling shelves.

Reserving 2. Organizing the work of the cooks. The daily kitchen detail and its duties. The procedure of obtaining products and delivering them to the kitchen.

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beiling. The preparation of herring. Waste products and their uses. Standards of waste and yields. Conditions and period of storage for half-finished products.

Exercise 2. The preparation of fish bouillons and fish sauces. Boiling and frying fish. Conditions and period of storing of the ready-made dishes. Standards of yield.

SUBJECT 15: HANDLING OF VEGETABLES AND GREENS, AND PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE DISHES

Exercise 1. Signs of good quality in vegetables. Cold preparation of vegetables.

Special problems of headling frozen potatoes and other vegetables. Waste products, and means of keeping down the amount of waste. Methods of treating salted, femmented, and dried vegetables. Preparing vegetables for cooking. Rules and time limits for abouting charact and cut vegetables.

Compared to the properties of cocking vegetables. The properation of mitritive vegetable (straining?)

Forgetable (straining?) with tomatou and other vegetables.

Vegetable decontions. The preparation of vegetable side dishes. Preparation of vegetables with salad dressing.

On ideals of yield for vegetable dishes.

SUBJECT 16: DISHES PREPARED FROM PLOUR, GROATS, BEANS, AND MACARONI Minuted to 1. Minds and types of groats and signs indicative of good quality. Concentration of preparation of groats and legumes for cooking. Bules for boiling to 1. Distriction of cereals and groats. Preparation of cutlets and supplied meet cakes. In paration of cereals and groats. Preparation of cutlets and supplied meet cakes. In the concentration of the supplied of the concentration of the supplied of the supplied of the concentration. The preparation of homemade noodles. The use of scybesh flour in soups and gruels. Preparating changes and cookies. The use of scybesh flour in soups and gruels. Preparating changes and cookies. The use of scybesh flour in soups and gruels. Preparating changes also previous types of maceroni products.

SUBJECT 17: THE VITAMINE CONTENT OF FOODS

Rules for the handling of vegetables and preparation of foods where the retendition of vitamines is of importance. The use of greens to introduce vitamines into the food ration. How to prepare vitamine infusions. How to prepare liquid nutrient years.

SUBJECT 18: DEMONSTRATION COOKING OF FOODS

Energies 1. Preparing soups with meat, fish, canned goods, and soybean flour.

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Exercise 2: Preparing second courses consisting of meat.

Preparing second courses consisting of fish.

Exercise h. Preparing second courses consisting of groats.

Preraise 5. Preparing second courses consisting of vegetables.

Brercises6. Preparing second courses made of flour.

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Exercise 7. Preparation of sauces.

Exercise 8. Preparation of cold dishes, tea, mustard.

Browcise 9. Proparation of first courses with meat, fish, and canned goods in field

kitchous.

Exercise 10. Preparation of second courses in field kitchens.

Dishes prepared under the provisions of this program will be included among the food issued for serving.

BAKERS

Suppose of Training. 1. To teach the men how to bake high-quality bread in storthonery pakeries and field behaviors.

2. To teach the men how to build energency brick ovens

3. To make a study of military boking ovens, and also the

h. To familiarize the men with the methods of heeping

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The exercises will be conducted in a practical manner, baking sample lots of brees with and without Leaven and by the loaf method.

trick evens, and setting up field evens must be done by the men independently, but under the direct supervision of the chief in charge of the bakery. In this connective attention rust be directed chiefly to economic use of the raw material, and to convect methods of using the equipment and various assemblies.

The methods of determining the quality of the bread are taught by making use of real samples in the process of preparing the dough, baking the bread, and hand-ling the bread.

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While the exercises are in progress to knock study the mechanical assemblies, operating material, equipment and structure of the evens, the instructor in charge will give explanations and demonstrate vorking methods, and will assure himself that everything targht has been properly eszimilated.

The practical work in the bakery must in each instance be preceded by a discussion during which the instructor in charge sets the task and explains the proper method of accomplishing it.

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List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Hours	
 3,	Organization of Soviet Army Eakeries in Mesco Fime and in Time of War	6	
2,	Stabionary and Wield Use Boking Svens	30	
2.	Implements of the Gerrison Sekeries and Field Bakeries	i,	
Ŀ.	Basic and Supplementary Kay Waterials for the	36	
50	Preparation of Dough, Distribution of Dough, and the Baking of Bread	50	
6,	Posecus in the Bread, and Hessures for Preventing	6	
?a	Estimating the Quality of the Bread	5	
6,5	Sanitary and Hygienic Requirements for the Beking of Bread	6	
90	Preparation of the Modeles and the Drying of Sug-	ar 16	
30 _e	Reeping the Records and Accounts	12	
120	Setting up and Taking down Field Bakeries. The Building of Emergency Overs	50	r 41:04:47
	TOTA L:	175	

SUBJECT 1: CHGANIZATION OF SOVIET ARMY PAKERIES IN PEACE THE AND IN TIME OF WAR

Arrangements for baking the bread under field conditions, in garri-Exercise 1. sow, and in the large behaviors of the troop units. Baking the bread in civilian believies and baking ovens belonging to the local population. Distinguishing characteristics of field and garrison bakeries.

Arrangements followpplying bread to the troop unit in winter and in

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Summer. Variables for the transportation of bread. The procedure for distributing bread to military personnel under various conditions. The apportioned loaf of bread. Supplying the troops with bread under varying combat conditions.

SUBJECT 2: STATIONARY AND FIELD USE BEATING OVERS

Exercise 1. Classification and characteristics of bakery ovens. Structure, equip-

ment, and operation of brazier and stationary tube ovens.

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Cvens

Exercise 2. Acquaintance with the structure and operation of Brazz PAKA, KPN,

Feyer, and FKhP-2, their output, and rates of fuel expenditure. Burning liquid fuel
in the oven chambers, with the aid of spraying devices.

SUBJECT 3: IMPLEMENTS OF THE GARRISCY BAKERIES AND FIELD RAKERIES
Liplements for garrison and field bekeries as provided for by the Tables
of Degeneration and Equipment. The purposes for which the implements are used, the
reless for using them, and methods of taking care of the implements.

Exercise 1. Flow. Brief information concerning the milling of grain at the stationary and mobile grain mills. Grists of flour. The yield of flour. Types of flour.

First notions concerning the chemical composition of flour. Estimating the quality of flour by organoleptic indications, and with the aid of physico-chemical indicators.

First notions concerning the beking properties of flour. "Strong" flour and "weak" flow. There from intergrown and frost-bitten grain and freshly milled flour. Preparation of Extra intergrown and frost-bitten grain and freshly milled flour.

Encevise 2. Storing the flour. Changing the quality of the flour in keeping with the period and conditions of storage. Measures against animal posts that destroy flour. Preparing the flour for starting production. Mixing and bolting the flour. Yest belief. Cleaning the capty bags.

Exercise 3. Teast. The function of yeast for softaning up the dough. Testing the quality of the yeast by organoleptic indications. Hethods for determining the raising power of the yeast. Standards of expenditure of yeast in preparing the dough. Exercise 1. The water used in baking bread. Understanding about the hardness of water, and its influence upon the physical properties of the dough. Filtering the water, and the temperature regime. The function of sods in preparing the dough and beking the bread. Types of vegetable and mineral oils used in greasing the baking

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forms used for the bread. Indicators of quality. Preparing the emulsion. Standards for the expenditure of vegetable and mineral oils in the baking of bread.

> SUBJECT 5: PREPARATION OF DOUGH, DISTRIBUTION OF DOUGH, AND THE BAKING OF BREAD

Exercise 1. Mixing and kneeding the dough. Determining temperatures for mixing the dough. Leavening the dough by biochemical, chemical, and physical means. The basic methods and recipes for the preparation of wheat and myo dough. The tempera-

leaven, the head rising mixture, ture and soid regime. Fernontation of the harmandahangiyaxachahandangiya and the

mixed dough. The time required for leavening, and signs to indicate the readiness of leaven, the first mixed dough.

Exercise 2. Bringing out and renewing (refreshing) the yeast. Methods of using the boiled (?) dough, and its use. The method of preparing homometonemical prescription in the accentages yosst. (?)(zavarnoy) of boiled bread.

Exercise 3. Distributing the dough. Preparing the forms. Determining the weight of the slice of dough. Forming the apportioned loaf. Allowing the dough to stand. The processes that go on while the dough is allowed to stand. Factors that influence the length of time for which the dough should be allowed to stand. Signs that the dough is ready when it is allowed to stand.

Exercise b. Raking the dough. Processes that go on in the brezh while it is being bakad. Most to treat the dough while it is sitting in the oven. The value of moistening the oven chamber while the bread is beking. Length of baking time and the temperature regime for the oven charber. Determining whether the breed is ready (end of the baking Changes of weight produced in process). Accretating and restricted the bread and factors that affect their extent and degree. Standards for the loss of weight. Hethods of increasing the loss of weight without lowering the quality of the finished bread. The procedure for a sample baking to determine the loss of weight of the bread.

Exercise 5. Storing and transporting the bread. Methods of storing hot and cooled bread. The effects produced by various factors upon loss of bread during the cooling period and storage. The drying out of bread. Storage conditions that help to avoid the drying out of the bread. The growing stale of bread. Methods of transporting the bread.

Exercise 6. How to conduct sample bakings with preparation of mye bread with yeast, rising mixture, and with addition of boiled dough (?).

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Exercise 7. How to conduct sample bakings of wheat bread, with and without leaven.

Preparation of liquid yeast and baking bread with them.

Exercise 8. How to conduct sample bekings in the preparation of mye breed with ed-

mixture of barley, oat, and maize flow. The quantity of admixtures used. Distinguish ing characteristics of the method of conducting the technological process. The effects Page 330:

of the admixtures upon the quality of the bread.

Exercise 9. How to conduct sample bakings to determine losses of weight in baking. How to determine the amount of the drying of the bread.

SUBJECT 6: DEFECTS IN THE BREAD, AND MEASURES FOR PREVENTING THOM

Defects of the bread caused by the following factors: quality of the raw material; improper preparation, forming, and settling of the dough; improper baking, storage, and transportation of the broad. Preventing the occurrence of defects in the bread. How to make use of bread of poor quality.

SUBJECT 7: ESTIMATING THE QUALITY OF THE BREAD

Organoleptic methods of determining the quality of the bread. Exhoratory methods for determining the quality of the bread. Government standards for bread.

SUBJECT 8: SAMETARY AND HYGIUNIC REQUIREMENTS FOR THE BAKENC OF BREAD

Exercise 1. Personal hygiene of the baker. Medical inspection of bakers. Senitary and hygienic requirements as regards maintenance of the premises, and of the bakery installations and equipment.

Exercise 2. Checking on the quality of the flour, salt, water, oils and fats. Check on the bolting of the flour and during the preparation of the dough. Sanitary recuirements for the storage and moving of flour and dough.

SUBJECT 9: PAPPARATION OF "LAPCHI" (nocdles ?) AND THE DRYING OF CHEARX BISCUIT

Exercise 1. The preparation of lapchi. Preparing the dough for lapchi. Kneading the dough. Zacki Drying and packing the lapchi. Gutting the lapchi. Indicators of quality and All-Union State Standards for lapchi.

Exercise 2. Preparation of biscuit ("sukhar"). Special characteristics of the preparation of dough for the baking of biscuit bread. Hime period of storage of biscuit before cutting. Cutting the bread and putting the slices in boxes. Drying the biscuits. Temperature conditions and time of drying required for biscuits. Types of

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dryer. Sorting and packing the biscuits. Qualitative indicators for biscuit, and the All-State Union Standards for biscuit. The storage of biscuit.

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SUBJECT 70: KEEPING THE RECORDS AND ACCOUNTS

Exercise 1. Rules for keeping the production record. Standards for the expenditure of waw material for the baking of bread. Standards of loss of weight for all types of bread.

Exercise 2. Computing the dry-out by reference to the actual moisture of the flour. Determining the bread yield. The procedure for issuing bread to the store-rooms.

Accounting for waste material.

SUBJECT 11: SETTING UP AND TAKING DOWN FIELD BAKERIES. DULIDING OF EMPROPRICY OVERS.

Exercise 1. The procedure for shifting the position of a field takery. Requirements to be made of a location to which a bakery is to be shifted. Looking around for a location. The procedure for assigning a location to the detochment, and the procedure for using the material equipment. Setting up the oven. The time to be allowed for sobbing up and taking down a field bakery. Special problems connected with the setting up and tunctioning of a field bakery under winter conditions. The procedure for taking down a field bakery.

Exercise 2. Pasic requirements to consider in charing a location to set up a supplementary brick over. Constructing a sphere-shaped single-level supplementary brick over. Preparing the stove for the beking of broad.

Exercise 3. Chosing a location to set up a Feier (or: Feyer) oven.

Prevaring a space for

Exercise h. Frequency the doubh and baking the bread when use is made of a supplementary brack oven, a Peyer oven, or a PAKh (or KFM).

TATLORS

<u>Purpose of Training</u>. 1. To give general information concerning organization of the clothing supply in the troop unit.

2. To develop practical habits for repairs of military cloth-

ing.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

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The exercises dealing with the general problems related to organization of the clothing supply and conducted in the form of discussions, making use of visual aids. The repair exercises are conducted in the shops, with practical demonstrations of the working processes. Problems that have to do with the records and accounting of the shop are studied in a practical manner by preparing and making out documents.

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List of Subjects and Time spent on each

	Designation of Subjects	Number of Hours
*	Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply	8
2,	Supplying the Personnel with Clothing and Personnel Equipment	3.0
5.	Ese and Stowage of Clothin; and Porsonal Equipment	10
h.	Clothing Supplies for a Troop Unit of an Army in Action	6
Ž,	Military Clothing	25
٤,	Organization of Clothing depairs in the Troop Unit	8
7.	How to Exepare the Clothing for Repairs	6
8.	For to put on Patches	6
9.	Feelacing Individual Parts	6
10.	Repairs of Seems, Button Holes, and restendings	8
u.	The Inspection and Marking of fully Repaired Clothing	6
12.	Special Characteristics of the Repairs of Headgear, Xnivted Articles, Fur Soats and other Articles of Fur	ıo
.13.	Adjustment of Articles of Military Clothing	8
34.	Records and Accounting at the Tailor Shop	8
15.	How to make Military Uniform Repairs of Medium Difficulty and how to Fit Articles of Military Clothing (Practical Work)	46
	TOTAL:	165

SUBJECT 1: TASKS AND ORGANIZATION OF THE CLOTHING SUPPLY

Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in the troop unit.

The duties of junior specialists in clothing supplies.

SUBJECT 2: SUPPLYING THE PERSONNEL WITH CLOTHING AND PERSONAL EQUIPMENT

Recruise 1. The rights of enlisted men to receive clothing. Standards of supply lasting qualities.

for the individual, and standard time and standard time and schedules for

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issues of clothing. The procedure for issuing the clothing. Issuing a max outfit of clothing (for recruits).

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Exercise 2. Issues of clothing in cases of transfer to another unit end in cases of replace discharge to a lengthy furlough. How to supply clothing that is worn out before its time, or torm, or otherwise spoiled. Supplying personnel with special clothing and with bed-weer.

Exercise 1. To protect property is one of the military duties of every member of the armed services. Measures for the protection of property in the smaller troop units. The marking of articles of clothing. Checking on the use and protection of property.

Discarding property. Making use of defective property.

Exercise 2. Structure and equipment of the military baggage-train and store-room.

The procedure of xeceiving, storing, and issuing property at the store-room. Storing property at the small troop units.

Subject h: GLOTHING SUPPLIES FOR A TROOP UNIT OF AM ARM IN ACTION
Standards and procedure for supplying property from the clothing store.
Seasonal replacements of clothing. The supply of clothing for the sick and wounded that have been evacuated to the rear zone. Organization of clothing repairs.

SUBJECT 5: MILITARY CLOTHING

Emercice 1. Types and assortments of cloth that enter into the making of articles of military clothing; their criteria and distinguishin; characteristics. The simplest methods of determining the qualities of cloth. The characteristics of accessory materials and furnishings required for making and repairing articles of military clothing.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of the uniforms. Types of uniform, and the articles of which they are composed. Description of the principal articles of the uniform. Length and sizes.

Exercise 3. Defects of articles of the uniform. Rules for putting on and taking off the uniforms. Care and protection of the articles of clothing. Discarding overcoats, pullover shirts, and breeches.

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Exercise 4. Types of special clothing. Description of the principal articles of special clothing. Defects of articles of special clothing. Butes for using and

protecting articles of special clothing.

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Exercise 5. Underelothing for enlisted men; description of articles of underelothing. Sizes of underelothing. Characteristics of articles of hed-wear.

SUBJECT 6: CROASIZATION OF CLOTHING REPAIRS IN TROOP UNITS

Exercise 1. The importance of making timely high-quality repairs. The categories of repairs. Clothing repairs in the small troop units. Supplying small troop units with the materials required for clothing repairs.

Exercise 2. The repair shop of a troop unit (regiment, etc.), its structure and equipment. Froviding materials for the clothing repair shop. Standards for the issue of repair materials. The procedure for giving property into repairs and receiving it back.

bouncise 3. Planning the work of the clothing repair shop. Standard amounts of work to be accomplished. Internal arrangements of the shop. Organizing the work of tailor shop. The shop's responsibility for the quality of repairs.

SUBJECT 7: HOW TO PREPARE THE CLOTHING FOR REPAIRS

Requirements to be made of articles of uniform given into repairs. The procedure of chosing end preparing articles of clothing for repairs. Ripping of pressing seems. Stitching worn-out parts together. Cleaning, steaming, and invaring the ripped articles. Choice of repair materials as to quality and color.

SUBJECT 8: HOW TO PUT ON PASCHES

Cutting patches to size and pattern. Putting on the patches by means of stitching, sewing on from above, and sewing on from below.

SUBJECT 9: REPLACING INDIVIDUAL PARTS

Cutting out individual parts to replace parts that are worn out. Preparing and sewing such parts (sleeves, collars) for the overcoat and for the pull-over
smirt ("gimnasiyorka").

SUBJECT 10: REPAIRS OF SHAMS, BUTTON HOLES, AND FASTENINGS
Repairing seams that are ripped open. Whip-stitching button holes. Re-

pairs of fastenings. Sering on buttons.

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SUBJECT 11: THE INSPECTION AND MARKING OF FULLY REPAIRED CLOTHING

Inspection of the fully repaired clothing, and determining its quality.
bundles

Marking the articles of clothing. Putting the articles in prairies and wrappings.

SUBJECT 12: SPECIAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE REPAIRS OF HEADCEAR, KNITTED ARTICLES, FUR COATS AND OTHER ARTICLES OF FUR

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Chosing the repair material. The technique of repairs. Ironing the garrison cap. Putting ear-muffs in order. Repairs on tents.

SUBJECT 13: ADJUSTMENT OF ARTICLES OF MILITARY CLOTHING

Tables of sizes. Determining size and number of measurement. First notions concerning various characteristics of the texture of cloth. Methods to be used in the selection of clothing. How to fit clothing. Checking the correctness of adjusting the sizes and fit of clothing.

SUBJECT IL: Book-Keeping for the Shop

Accounting forms used for the shop. Rules for making out the documents and keeping book of the property. Methods of storing the accounting documents.

Exercise 1. How to keep accounts of repair materials, inventories of equipment, and of material in repair.

SHOEMAKERS

Function of fraining. 1. To give general information concerning the manner in which clothing supply is organizing in units of the regimental or battalion type.

2. To teach the processes of making shoe repairs.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

Describes to give instruction in the general problems of clothing supply organization will be conducted in the form of discussions minist with the help of visual side. Types of Army footnear are demonstrated by making use of the corresponding spectrops. Exercises in side repairs will be conducted in the shop, giving precited as constrations of the methods to be employed.

Means of

The methods of book-keeping for the shop will be taught by summerized.

procedural exercises assembling the requisite data and preparing the documents.

First of Subjects and Time spent on each

3 x		Designation of Subject	Number of Hours		
nøy rendi	1,	Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in units of the regimental or battalion type	2		
	2.	Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel	6		
	3.	Utilization and Storage of the Clothing Supplies	6		
	lı.	Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in Action	. L		

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PAGE NUMBER INTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION 1.35 G-6387 Page 136: (cont'd) List of Subjects and Time spent on each Number of Hours Designation of Subject 5. Army Footwear Organization of Shoe Repairs in Units of the Regimental 6. or Battalion Type..... Repair Materials Sewing Seams and Putting on Patches 8. Attaching Shoe Soles 8 ۰. 10. Processes of Giving Finish to the Footwear 11. Sepairs on Felt Footwear 12. 2000 The Procedure of Recurring Repair Footwear h 33. How to Fit Shoes b 34. Book-Reeping for the Shoe-Repair Shop 6 .5. Preparing and Sewing in the Inner Sole and Half-Sole ... 10 ∴6. .. and Francis ... Cutalite Patte Fastening dom the War Finished Freducts and Changing 37. Chosing and Fastening the Heel 6 1.9. Methods and Nature of Medium Repairs on Leather and 20. TOTAL..... 165 SUBJECT 1: Tasks and Organization of the Clothing Supply in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type Tasks, organization, and functions of the clothing supply in units of the regimental or battalion type. Duties of junior specialists in clohting supply. Proceedings and duties for the duties of shop supervisor. SUBJECT 2: Provision of Clothing Supplies to the Personnel Exercise 1. The private soldier's and the NCO's rights to receive clothing. The standards of supply and the period of time allowed for wear. Priorities and time limits for the issue of clothing supplies. The procedure of issuing the supplies. Issuing a new (recruit's) outfit of clothing supplies. Exercise 2. The issue of clothing supplies at the time of transfer to another unit

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or grant of a lengthy furlough. Procedure for the issue of clothing when property is worn out, torn, or otherwise spoiled. The procedure of supplying special clothing equipment and bed comment.

SUBJECT 3: Utilization and Storage of Clothing Supplies Emercice 1. To protect property is the military duty of every service-man. Measurss for protecting property at the company level and below. Marking individual places of clothing property. Checking on use endprotection of the property. Discording damaged property. Making use of damaged property.

Exercise 2. Streeture and equipment of military clothing-supply stererooms. The procedure for receiving, storing, and issuing property at the storercom. The storage of property at units of company level and below.

SUBJECT 4: Clothing Supplies in the Minor Units of an Army in action. Standards and procedure for the issue of clothing property. Seasonal changes of clothing property. Supply of elething property for the sick and wounded evacuared to the rear zones. Organization for repairs of clothing property.

Dath and laundry service under field conditions.

SUBJECT 5: Army Footwear

Exercise 1. Types of leather material used in making army footwear. Properties of the different leather materials. The simplest methods for determing the quality of leather materials.

Types of Leather substitutes used in manufacturing Army feetnear. The characteristics of leather substitutes and methods of determining their quality. Shoemaker's supplies and supplementary materials, methods of determining their qualitor.

Exercise 2. Dequirements to be made with respect to Army footwear. Types of Army footwerr. Mathods of sewing boots and shoes. Composition of the tool set for cutting boots and shoes. Determining sizes of footweer. Rules for putting on and taking off footwear. Wethods of care and storage of footwear. Discarding leather footweer.

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Exercise 3. Types of felt footwear and methods of making it. Determining its sizes and qualities. Rules for care and storage of felt footwear. Discarding felt footwear.

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SUBJECT 6: Organization of Shoe Repairs in Units of the Regimental or Battalion Type

Exercise 1. The importance of promptness and good quality in the repairs of footwear. Categories of repair on footwear. Repairs of footwear in company and smaller tools and, units. Supplying repair and maintenance material to shoemakers in company and smaller

maits. The repair shop of units of the regimental and battalion type; structure and equipment of these shops. Supplying the shop with repair and maintenance material.

Standards for the delivery of repair and maintenance materials. The procedure of giving Assaulty Scottour into repairs and receiving it back.

Rescise 2. Production plan for the shop. Standards of production. Internal order of work of the shop. Organizing the work of the shop. The shop's responsibility for the quality of its repairs.

SUBJECT 7: Repair Materials

Desile, supplementary, and accessory materials. Measuring and cutting the leather, subher plate, synthetic leather, and kersey. Methods of preparing the pitched thread. Standards for the expenditure of materials.

SUBJECT 8: Sowing Seams and Partiting on Patches

The chaps and dimensions of patches. Publing patches on footwear. Repairs of broken some.

SUBJECT 9: Attaching Shoe Soles

Hothods and purpose of softening the leather. Smoothing out the coftened repair leather. Fastening the sole with wooden pegs and metal nails. How to fasten the limings, blamishes, and cuts. Fastening the sole under the hydraulic press.

SUBJECT 10: Preparing and Attaching the Heel

The importance of the heel on footwear. Preparing the heel. Sewing on the counter in preparation. Defects of attachment (sewing on).

SUBJECT 11: Processes of Giving Finish to the Footwear

Guitting the edges of the sole and heel. Grinding, punicing, blackening and polishing the cut edges of the sole and heel. Finishing process with the muffler.

Dressing and cleaning the footwear. Defects of finish. Page 139:

SUBJECT 12: Repairs on Felt Footwear

Preparing the felt for repairs. Repair and maintenance materials. Preparing

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felt soles from new felt and from felt boots of the 4th Category. Sewing felt boots.

SUBJECT 13: The Process of Receiving Repaired Footnear

Requirements to be made of repaird footsear. Inspection and determination of the quality of the repairs. Determining the size. Marking. Packing the footsear

SUBJECT 14: How to Fit Shoes

Fetermining length and width by measurement. Rules for use of the device for measuring feet. Methods of chosing and adjusting measurement footwear. How to wind the linen foot unaphs. Methods for determining whether the sk footwear is properly fitted. Special characteristics of the fitting of felt footwear.

SHBERT 15: Book-Keeping for the Shop-Repair Shop

Reproduct 1. Methods of book-keeping for the shop. Rules for making out the decuments and heaping books for the many property. Storage of the accounting documents.

Reproduct 2. Accounting for the repair-and-maintenance materials. Accounting for

Emercise 3. Accounting for installations and equipment. Auditing the shop.

SUBJECTI6: Preparing and Sewing in the Inster Sole and Half-Sole

The importance of the inner sole for footwear. Preparing the inner sole.

SUBJECT 17: Fastening down the Outside Patterns and Decorations tringings
Africating the rear seam. Riveting fixtures to the heel. Futting on fixtures while
the social on the foot. Gutting the edges of trimmings. Putting on the edge.

Deflective attachment.

SUBJECT 18: Fastening the Underside

The inner sole of the footwerr. Putting down the underside. Fastening the underside with wooden pins and sewing devices. Defects in the fastening.

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SUBJECT 18: Chosing and Fastening the Heel.

Chosing ready-finished and unfinished heels. Leveling out the heel.
Fastening the heel. Defects of the fastening.

HORSESHOERS

Purpose of Training

the property received for repairs.

- 1. To teach the soldier how to shoe a horse.
- 2. To teach how to make horseshoes by hand.

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3. To enable the soldier to give first aid to a sick

or wounded herse.

INDIGATIONS AS TO METHOD

The theoretical exercises will be conducted in the form of discussions, with extensive use of visual devices. The practical exercises must train the soldier correctly, quickly, and in a simple manner to show horses, to make horseshoes by hand, and to give first aid to a sick or wounded horse.

List of Subjects and Time spent on each

Designation of Subject	Number of Hours
1. Horseshoeing in the Soviet Army):
2. The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lower Part of the Horse's Log	20
3. Putting the Horse's Legs in Position	6
H. Fales for Shoeing Horses	\$
2. Shoeing Horses with Hoofs in Proper Condition	30
6. Diseased Conditions of the Horse's Log	6 8
7. Shoeing Horses that Cut themselves and are impeded	18
3. Shoeing defective or sick hasses	20
9. Mirst Aid to a Wounded Horse	
10. First Aid to Horses affected by Chemical Means of Warfare	
11. Discases of the Digestive Organs	. n. 30
12. Infectious Diseases of the Horse	
13. Arrangement of the Horseshoeing Shop and its Equip	
lh. Haking Horseshoes by Hand	OTAL 170

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SUBJECT 1: HORSESHOEING IN THE SOVIET ARMY

Exercise 1. Priorities in shoeing the horses. Time allowed for changing horse-

Shoes. The duties of the horse-shoer.

Exercise 2. Organization of the horseshoeing shop in the troop unit. Tools of

the suith and horseshoer. Materials for the work of a suith-shop.

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SUBJECT 2: The Anatomy and Physiology of the Lower Part of the Horse's Log

Exercise 1: Bones, ligamente, and tendens of the lower part of the horse's leg.

Exercise 2: The circulatory and the nervous system of the horse's digit. The hoof and its structure.

Exercise 3: The sensitive parts of the hoof. The growth of the hoof. Conditions favorable or unfavorable to the growth of the horny part of the horse's foot.

Exercise 4: The mechanism of the hoof, and its significance. The effect of improper horseshoeing upon the growth of the hoof.

SUBJECT 3: The Structure of the Horse's Leg

Exercise 1. Proper and improper structure of the horse's leg. The influence of the Ascertaining structure of the horse's leg upon the shape of the hoof. References the structure of the horse's leg.

Exercise 2. Showing for the most frequently encountered deviations in the structure of the horse's leg.

SUBJECT h: Ruleu for Shoeing Horses

Exercise 1. Inspecting the horses before shoeing them, and methods of handling the

horse while the shocing is in progress. Methods of holding the horse in position.

Exercise 2. Preparing the hoof for shocing. Choice and preparation of the horseshoe.

SUBJECT 5: Shoeing Horses with Hoofs in Proper Condition

Exercise 1. Cleaning the hoof, preparing the horseshoe, fastening the horseshoe. Judging the finished job.

Exercise 2. Shoeing of baggage-train horses with winter shoeing and with sugger shoeing.

Exercise 3. Shoeing of saddle horses with winter shoeing and with summer shoeing.

SUBJECT 6: Diseased Conditions of the Horse's Leg

Exercise 1. Rheumatic inflammation of the hoof, melanders, rotting of the frog. Fage 142:

Kneading the sole, injecting (piercing) the frog, tightening and notching

the rim.

Exercise 2:

SUBJECT 7: Shoeing Horses that have Cut themselves or are Impeded

Exercise 1. Practical methods of shoeing a horse that has cut itself.

Exercise 2. Practical methods of shoeing a horse that is clogged up.

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SUBJECT 5: Shoeing Defective or Sick Hoofs

Causes of the formation of sick or defective hoofs, and the corresponding Exercise 1. preventive measures.

Exercise 2. Types of horseshoes (flat, fully-convex, compressed, slanting, curved) and methods of putting them on the hoof.

Exercise 3. Other types of horseshoe (sharp, faced -- with soft and brittle horn) and methods of putting them on the hoof.

Shoeing a hoof with lengthwise fissures in the horn of the hoof, with Exercise 4. cracks.

Shoeing a hoof with looe wall, with hollow wall. Exercise 5.

SUBJECT 9: First Aid to a Wounded Horse

Stopping the flow of blood. Plecing a bandage on various parts of the Exerciso 1.

body of the horse.

First aid in case of canaged withers, injured back. Evacuation of wound-Emercise 2. ed horses.

SUBJECT 10: First Aid to Horses Affected by Chemical Means of

Indications that the horse has been gassed. Giving first aid to a Exercise 1: horse that has been gaseed, or otherwise contaminated by a chemical agent.

The means of antichemical defense for horses, and rules for using them. Exercise 2. Decomtaminating the horseshoeing tools.

SUBJECT 11: Diseases of the Digestive Organs

The principals types of "colic," and their symptoms. Exercise 1.

Civing treatment in case of a colic, and measures of prevention. Exercise 2. Contasions

SUBJECT 12: Infectious Diseases of the Horse

Causes of incidence of infectious diseases; measures for preventing an Exercise 1.

outbreak of infectious diseases.

Principal symptoms of some of the infectious diseases: glanders, malig-EXECUTE AND A Exercise 2.

nant anthrax, strangles, ringworm, lockjaw.

SUBJECT 13: Arrangement of the Horshoeing Shop and its Equipment in religious de

Types of forge, their construction, forge tools. Anvils, their choice, Exercise 1: their installation. Horseshoeing tools. Materials for horseshoeing work: iron, steel,

coel; their various types and quality.

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Exercise 2. Book-keeping and accountability at the horseshoeing shop. Preparing and submitting statements of horseshoeing material. The procedure if discarding horseshoeing tools and materials, and writing them off on the accounts. The duties of the horseshoeing instructor.

SUBJECT 14: Making Horseshoes by Hand

Making horseshoes: smooth, for saddle horses, with pine; for draft horses, with pine; with shortened, tapering catch and pin slanted backward, for the rear hoof of an impeded horse; with clanting side branch; horseshoe for use in the mountains.

CHATTAGE DAISES PACK TRANSPORT)
VIAGONERS (PERSONNEL TRANSPORT)

Pumpose of Training. 1. To teach the proper methods of maintenance and use of the house, proper care of the house, and methods of first aid in case of wounds (injuries). To give basic notions concerning the diseases of the horse and measures of their prevention.

- 2. To teach the structure of sleighs, carriages, trucks, kit-cheas, heaters; and methods of using them and taking care of them.
- 3. To teach the methods of taking charge of freight, passengers, and evacuation.

INDICATIONS AS TO METROD

Wegomers (Personnel Transport, Freight Transport) are not called in for the special coni-monthly muster. Arrangements for their training are made directly by the regular units(small units).

All of the enercises are conducted in a practical manner, and it is obligatory to demonstrate all the methods for care of the horse and team (freight), and for maintenance and use of the tradu.

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list of Subjects and Time allowed for each

		Designation of Subject	Number	οť	Hours
Pro-	1.	Editor //c	10		
	2.	Care of the Horse	30		
	3,	Feeding and Watering the Horse	3 0		
	. 4.	The Horse's Work	20		
	5.	First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses	29		
	6.	Harness, Pack-Loads, Horse Equipment, and Saddling (Facking) the Horse			

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NTELLIGENCE TRANSLATION		ANSLATION CONFIDENTIAL G-6387	PAGE NUM	BER 143
		List of Subjects and Time allowed for each		
		Designation of Subject	Number of	Hours
opposite arresten	7.	The Structure of Sleighs end Wagons	8	
	8.	Composition, Wso, and Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Trai	n U	
	9.	Placing Loads on Sleighs, Wagons, and Pack Saddles		
	10.	Controlling the Horse	•	
		Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop	50	
	11. 12.	Field Kitchens and Boilers	, 8	
	13.	Organization of Transports and Evacuation in the Troop	9	annuary or a Visit
		TO	TAL: 160	

REMARK:

field exercises.

Drivers do not study Subject 12; they devote 8 hours
The management of the study

of Subject 4, and zell hours to the study of Subject 5.

SUBJECT 2: Billeting the Horses

Exercise 1. Construction of stables for horses. Billeting the horses in the stables Bules for maintaining cleanliness in the stables, and repairs of earthern floor.

Making bethers and keeping them in order.

Responsibilities of the recorded to the recorded to

and of the stable orderly.

Exercise 3. Palleting the horses at a camp, in cities or villages, and during

SUBJECT 2: Care of the Horse

Exercise 1. The supportance of clean skin for the health of the horse. The rules for, and technique of, cleaning a horse. Grooming the horse. Care of the horse's Legs.

Exercise 2. Individual care of the horse. Rules for hanging up and protecting the articles required for individual care of the horse. Bathing, sponging, and Page 115:

washing down the horse.

Exercise 3. Practical lessons in the technique of cleaning and growing the horse.

SUBJECT 3: Feeding and Watering the Horse

Exercise 1. Basic foods for an army horse. Established forege standards. Individual forage standards. Substitutes for the basic foods. Rules for substituting one

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CONTINUATION SHIEFT) SPECIAL HANDLING

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food to take the place of snother. The importance of vitamines in the food for horses.

Exercise 2. The schedule (these for feeding the horses. Preparing the feed for consumption. Time schedule for feeding. Rules for watering a horse.

Exercise 3. Feeding and watering horses under field conditions. Reeping horses on grass and pasture. Making use of locally available feed stuffs.

SUBJECT B: The Horse's Work

Resid notions concerning the work of the horse. The effect of work Exercise 1. upon the horse's organism. Preparing the horse for work. Breaking the horse into its work gradually.

Taking care of the horse during a march. Inspecting the horse before Exercise 2. it is put to work; observing the horse while on the march; rules of movement. Places on the horse's body that are most likely to be injured by the harmess. Measures for preventing such injuries. Care of the horse during halts and after work. Taking care of the simplest disorders of the horse's shocing.

SUBJECT 5: First Aid to Sick and Wounded Horses

Colics, and their causes and prevention. Rhoumatic inflammation of Exercise 1. the hoof. Sunstroke and heatstroke.

Skin diseases resulting from inadequate care and maintenance. Wounds Exercise 2. and contusions. Chiving first aid to horses in case of a wound or of poisoning by chemical warfard agents.

Basic symptoms of various contagious diseases: glanders, malignant Exercise 3. anthrax, infectious amemia, mingworm, mange, strangles. A general understanding of the causes of appearance and apread of contagious diseases among animals.

Exercise 4. Measures for the prevention and liquidation of contagious diseases.

Rules for dealing with horses that are suffering from a contagious disease. Profes-Page 116:
Sional veterinary assistance. The procedure for sending a sick horse to a veterinary

hospital (veterinary field station).

SUBJECT 6: Harness, Pack-Loads, Horse Equipment, and Harnessing the

Exercise 1: (Only for Wagon-Train Personnel and Drivers). The harness for a single horse, for a team of two, and for coupled teams. The parts of the harness, their

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purpose, and the method of getting them ready. Rules for disassembling and reassembling the harness. Straightening out disorders and making minor repairs.

Exercise 2. (Only for pack-personnel and drivers.) The pack-saddle (riding saddle). The structure of the pack-saddle. **xiding*xaddle**x** Disassembly, reassembly and supplementing the pack-saddle. Devices for carrying various types of pack-load.

Exercise 3. Saddle-maker's tools and their use.

Exercise L. Practical methods for placing and removing the pack on horses. Saddling and unsaddling.

SUBJECT 7: The Structure of Sleighs and Wagons

Exercise 1. The structure of sleighs and wagons; the parts and their uses.

Emercise 2. Discovering defects on sleighs and wagons. Making minor repairs.

SUBJECT 8: Composition, OPERATION, And Repairs of the Wagon (Pack) Train

Exercise 1. Composition and maintenance of the wegon (pack) train in various kinds of weather. Care of the transport's wagon (pack) loads. Periodic inspections. Cleaning, painting, and greasing the wagon (pack-saddle) and spare-parts (devices).

Emercise 2. Classification of wagon (pack-saddle) repair. The procedure for having pack-horse repairs made. The duties of the train attendant (wagoner, park-market attendant) to have pray repairs made to avoid damage.

SUBJECT 9: Placing Loads on Sleighs, Wagons; and Pack-Saddles

The freight-carrying capacity of sleighs and magons. Standard loads and Methods of loading ammunition, boxes, containing armament or spare-parts, on sleighs, magons, and pack-saddles. How to load food-supplies, feed stores, and packing confainers. Rules for transporting artillery freight. Measures to prevent loads from being spoiled (breakage, bad weather) etc.).
Page 14.7:

Controlling the

Page 147: Controlling the SUBJECT 10: Gastwellingths: Horse

Exercise.1. Mounting and dismounting, for wagoners. Holding the rains. Chosing horses and giving them a trial run.

Exercise 2. Hovement along a straight ling, turns, and stops. Halts, and backing up.

SUBJECT 11: Rules for Moving the Train and Arranging it at a Stop

Exercise.1. Extending the train into a marching column. Procedure (sequence) of movement. Rest halts. Comouflaging while on the march, and during a halt. Measures for protection of the load. Rules for disposing of the loads at a halt. Construction

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an enemy attack.

terrative to

of the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions wagons. Manufacture was the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and funitions was a second to the simplest type of cover for horses and the simplest type of cover for horses and the simplest type of the simplest typ Special characteristics of movement over difficult terrain, over movement Exercise 2. tain reads and trails, at night, during the season of melting snow and bad reads, during the winter season. Overcoming upgrades and downgrades. Moving through ravines gulches, ditches and mosts, and over embantments, west causeways and bridges. Crossing water-courses with the aid of fleating equipment, through fords, and over ice. Exercise 3. Measures to be taken for antiaircraft and antitank defense, and for the antichemical protection of personnel, animals, and freight. Action in the event of

SUBJECT 12. Field Kitchens and Roilers

CRODILE STEEM

Grereiso A. Single-boiler, double-boiler, and three-boiler field kitchens, waker boilers. Their ctructure and mode of operation. Accessories, equipment, and spareparts for field kitchens.

Exception 2. Storing the products, spare-parts, and accessories. Care and protection of field fitchess and mobile steam boilers. Defects of field kitchess and mobile steam haddens, and ways of eliminating them. Making minor repairs.

SUBJECT 13. Organisation of Transports and Evacuation in Troop Units Transmitted:

The procedure of recoiving freight and making out the necessary docu-Exercise 1. membs (Esansportation request, authorisation, lading sheet, carte blanche). The procedure for delivering freight into storage.

The system of transports going directly to the troops, and the procedure Brorcise 2. for evacuating the sick and wounded.

CLERKS

To study the fundamentals of military property organiza-Purpose of Training. tion in the Soviet Army.

To develop practical habits in preparing, checking, guarding, and transmitting classified and unclassified documents, and in organizing and keeping books for various types of property and for accounting purposes.

To teach the soldier how to make enumerations of items of property, and how to operate computing devices and typawriters.

INDICATIONS AS TO METROD

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The study of military office work, and military book-keeping and accounting is conducted by means of preparation and writing out of official papers, book-keeping and accounting documents, keeping books and journals, and conducting business.

Special attention will be devoted to the ability to prepare clearly written and concise papers containing the necessary subject matter, as well as book-keeping and accounting documents, and to express himself in a cultivated Russian style.

The enumeration and listing of property items will be studied by independent working out of enercises after the methods and technique of the work has been explained and demonstrated in actual practice by the teacher.

List of Subjects and Time devoted to each

Designation of Subject		Number of Ho	
eerige er i 31 van de Militage kan die de		Supply Clerks	Fersonnel Clerks
1.	Fundamentals of the Organization of Military Property	32	1.2
2.	General Conduct of Office Business	20	20
3.	The Routine of Dealing with Classified Matter	25	25
j.	Archive and Filing Practices	6	6
5.	a burnanter and Tourser in 197	55	5 5
6.	" Tanananal and Harmes	40.14	47
7.	teamstability seconding to the		
	a) Artillery and Technical Supplies		
	b) Automobile Supplies		
	c) Fuel and Labricants	47	
	d) Food Supplies and Feed		
	e) Ragger Truin and Clothing Supplies		
	POTAL	165	3.65

The various parts of Subject 7 are studied by clerks according to the type of supplies for which they are specialized.

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SUBJECT 1: Fundamentals of the Organization of Military Property

Exercise 1: The organization of military property in units of the regimental or

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or battalion type. Rights and duties of personnel in charge of military property.

The general procedure of requisitioning and issuing military property. Brief information concerning the organization of supplies.

Exercise 2. The purpose and tasks of military book-keeping and accounting. General rules for keeping the books, and for preparing and formulating the book-keeping documents. The classification of documents. Rules for correcting errors and false statements in books and accounting documents.

describe 3. Orders dealing with property (artillery supplies, technical property) and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 2: General Conduct of Office Business

Brotolec 1: Officials communications and their purpose. The duties of persone the next the might to correspond on official matters in the units of regimental or battallon type. Pasic legal principles applying to the conduct of business in a military office. Organization of office business in military units of the regimental or battallian type. Types of blank forms, their max preparation, storage, and use. Types of military official documents, the manner in which they must be organized, written up and convoluced. Control over the work with reproducing machines and typewriters.

Expendence 2. Congreshming the reception of correspondence. Postal cartificates. Types converged and fournais for registration of incoming correspondence. The technique of receiving correspondence in a military units of the regimental or battelion type.

Legistering difficial papers and transmitting them for report and according to their purpose. Filling out official blank forms. Ceneral obligations incumbent upon persons who executs official documents. Time limits on official papers. Official related seals.

Legistering of the authority to have them. Places for keeping rubber starps and seals. Preparation of documents going to higher and to lower echelons.

Exercise 3. The methods of forwarding correspondence. The forms used for books and journals used to register outgoing correspondence. The use of envelopes. Addressing correspondence.

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of actions taken. The conduct of business and the filing of papers. File references

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in books and journals. Control over the storage and protection of service documents. Giving out information and making copies of documents. Remarks placed on documents concerning information given and copies made. Preparing papers for filing.

Exercise 1: General information concerning secret correspondence and records. The records said duties of persons handling classified matter. Lists of classified documents. Forms used for the documents and for the books accounting for the documents. Rubber stamps and seals, and their purposes. Higher and lower classifications and the use of rubber stamps. The authority and rules for classifying documents and declassifying them. Hethod of forwarding and registering classified matter. Use of envelopes, use of clips and seals. Handling and storing classified matterfal. Making lists of classified documents and file cards for the index. Rules for withdrawing documents from the files.

Exercise 2. The method of handling classified documents while working with them.
The reproduction 65 classified documents. Methods of accounting for reproduction and dissemination of classified documents. The storage of classified documents.

The procedure of giving out information concerning classified matter.

The of the telephone and telegraph. The nature of official business that may be hardled over the telephone.

SUBJECT h: Archive and Filing Fractices

Exercise 1. General remarks concerning the establishment and maintenance of archives.

Equipment and maintenance of the archives of a military unit of the regimental or

battalian type. Forms of book-keeping on the contents of the archives. Records,

latels, list, and file cards; their forms and purposes. Reception of material

storing

for Archives in the unit's archives. Requirements concerning archive material when

it is received and issued. Documentary entries relating to receipt of documents for

the archives.

Exercise 2. Accounting for archive documents and their care in storage, methods of using them, and time limits upon their storage. The procedure of handing out archive documents and the preparation of the entries that have to be made. The destruction of archive documents when the time for keeping them has expired. Preparing records concerning the destruction of archive material.

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SUBJECT 5: Listing of Property and Type-Writing

Exercise 1. Approximate and simplified enumeration in whole and fractional numbers. Rules for rounding out figures.

The metrical system of measurements. Units of measurement for length, sree, volume, weight. Computation in conserve numbers. Percentages.

Emercise 2. Work on office accounting. Addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division. Computing percentages on accounts.

Exercise 3. Work on the making machine. The functioning of the computing machine Addition, subtraction, division, and multiplication. Checking on the work of the computing machine.

Computing tables. The structure of computing tables and rules for

Itercise h. Familiarity with the structure of the typewriter, with its use, and with the rules for operating it.

SUBJECT 6: Accounting of Personnel and Horses

Exercise 1. The regulations that affect the accounting for personnel. Duties and responsibilities of personnel in charge of the accounting for personnel, and restheds of preparing an accurate account. An enumeration of the forms, books, and blanks used in the enumeration of personnel and accounting for it. Table of periodic reports to be made on the numerical strength and the 22 effective strength for combat.

Exercise 2. Accounting for personnel in the squad and in the platoon. The personnel roster of the squad and of the platoon; its form, method of preparation, and rules for keeping it. Evening check and roll call by the list.

personnel roster, the company personnel in the company (battery, squadron). The personnel roster, the daily return, its purpose, rules for preparing it and keeping it. Keeping the books. Roster of NCO's and property according to length of service, age, and military occupation specialty. Forms of accounting, their purpose and preparation. Storage of the documents.

Exercise 4. Accounting for personnel in the infantry (artillery) battalion. The personnel roster, the alphabetic record book, the personnel accounting book, the

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daily strength report. Accounting for NCO's and privatesx who are away from the unit according to age and time of service. Writing up the accounting documents and storing them. The different types of accountability, their purpose, mode of preparation and submission.

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Exercise 5. Personnel accounting at the level of the regimental excitation type unit. The types of accounts, their purposes, and the methods of keeping them. Keeping personnel records for the officers of the unit. The officer's service record and the procedure of keeping it. Autobiography. Photo cards. Personal description. Attestations. Certificates bearing on promotion to the next higher military rank. Idst of attestations, certificates, and supplementary personnel files.

Energies 5. Account of twansfer personnel and attached personnel. Resping the personnel records of civilian personnel. Making entries in the work records. The summarizing procedure of simulating personnel data and presenting the results to a higher staff. Checking on the condition of personnel records in the subordinate units; making changes in the service record of privates and NCO's.

Force is preparing first drafts of orders for the regimental type of smith.

Exercise 6. Forsomel accounting at the level of the division and above. Types of recording and accounting documents. Their purposes, establishment, and methods of lumping them. Checking on material submitted by the subordinate units. Rules and methods for the preparation of surmary accounting documents and for presenting them to higher headquarters.

Recruise 9. Accounting for replacements who have arrived. Documents for the reception and transfer of replacements. The procedure of informing the source of replacements of their arrival. Account of disciplinary punishments and commendations at the companies, and at regimental and divisional headquarters.

Exercise 10. Accounting for horses kept at the regiments and the latter's subordinate units. Types of accounting documents and method of keeping them. Stable records SUBJECT 7:

Book-Keeping and accounting according to the Type of Supplies

a) ARTILLERY AND TECHNICAL SUPPLIES

Exercise 1. Organization and system of accounting. Characteristics of the ac-

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counting documents and method of preparing them.

Exercise 2. Accounting at the level of the company (battery), infantry (artillery) and bettalion, regimental artillery supply depot.

There is 3. Accounts for assumition on hand and in movement, methods of preparing these accounts and submitting them.

Exercise 4. Accountability for artillery remounts.

Exercise 5. Accountability for the presence, condition, and movements of artillary

property.

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Eage 151:

Special characteristics of artillery property recognizing for an army in the field (in martime).

Exercise 7. Accounts and accountability at the divisional level. Organization and system of accounts. The objects of the accounting. Besic accounting documents and and basic accounting books; nothods of keeping them.

Exercise 8. Types of accountability, methods of attablishing and presenting them.

Listing of combat losses and methods of accounting for them. Special characteristic of accounting activities for an army in the field (in vartice).

b) AUTOMOBILE SUPPLIES

Energies 1. Hateriel accounting for motor vehicle property. Basic decements for incoming and outgoing material. Bills of lading, invoices, receiving decuments, packing lists, receiving and issuing records, powers of attorney.

Accounting for quantity and quality. Card-index accounting, methods of making out and storing the cards.

Exercise 3. Rooks of individual accounting for motor vehicles, journal to be kept by the technical check point, reception-issue records for motor vehicles in repairs and for transfer to another unit, driver's receipt for a motor vehicle.

Emercise it. Books to keep account of damage and breakage; method of filling out the forms and keeping the books.

Journals to show the presence and technical condition of motor vehicles, combat report, bill of lading and lists of contents or parts; the manner of keeping, writing up, and filling out the foregoing journals.

STREET, ST

c) FUEL AND LUBRICANTS

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Exercise 1. The methods of preparing reports on requirements for fuel and lubricants. Documents required for the issue of fuel and lubricants (issue of bills of lading, transport permits) and the methods of entering these documents on the account books.

Emercise 2. Enumeration of the documents made out to keep account of fuel and lubricants, packing materials, and filling equipment.

Exercise 5. Dividing up the property into categories according to its technical.

Exercise h. Trip tickets. Method of filling them out and completing them; their destruction and storage as documents required for strict accounting.

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Exercise 5. Books to account for the work done by the motor vehicles and for the expenditure of fuel and lubricants; their purpose; and how to fill them out and add up the monthly totals. The books to account for fuel and lubricant materials and property; their purpose, and methods of filling them out. Journals concerning the immaxed expenditure of fuel and lubricant materials; how to keep them and add them up and turn them in. Reports on proper and used up oil, and the method of preparing them.

Recreise 6. Detail for issue and reception of fuel and lubricants. The details working period. Bill of lading for fuel and lubricant materials and property.

Authorization

Reserved Authorization to receive fuel and lubricant materials and property; how to draw it up; requirement to keep stubs; how to fill them out.

Exercise 7. Standards of natural loss of fuel and lybricants in reception, storage, and issue, and methods of listing the losses. Methods of listing fuel and lubricant materials and property on the basis of the inspection records. Occasions for recursitioning inspection records. Documents to report excessive spoiling or loss of materials. The issue of a certificate for fuel and lubricants, and the drawing of allowances on that basis.

Exercise 8. Enumeration of the documents on which the accounting for fuel and lubricant materials and property is based. Monthly accounting for movements of fueld and lubricant materials; reports on property transfers; and the method of preparing these documents.

Report on the number of vehicles present and on the quantity of refuel-

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ing materials required. Table of regular periodic reports that have to be submitted in peace times and in time of war.

c) FOOD SUPPLIES AND FEED

Exercise 1. The conditions and regulations that govern the preparation of records and accounting for food supplies (and feed), and for the materiel used in handling them, and the blank forms used for systematized accounting. Rules for preparing and drawing up the documentation required for incoming and outgoing supplies and property.

Exercise 2. Accounting at food-feed supply storeroms. Making out the papers required for reception and issue of food-feed supplies, packing material, and other equipment required for the operation of these storeroms. The procedure of making the daily reports, and the disposal made of these documents by the warehouse in charge. Accounting by the kitchens and diminghalls. Record of the number of caters. The check-sheet and rules for keeping it. Accounting for dishes and other equipment in the mitchen and diming room.

Exercise 3. Accounting for the regimental-type bakery. Ecoping records on flour received for the bakery. Accounting for the flour and the bread. Losses of weight in baking. Norms for the loss of weight in baking. Blank forms for the accounting, and the method of filling them out. Checking on bakery accounts.

packing materials, and other food-supply property from warehouses of the Ministry of Mar, from the contractor's supply bases, out of the secondary supply stores of military units, and obtained from local sources. Records of the issue of food supplies: to the kitchen and to individual members of the military personnel; while on the march; to a military unit; from a warehouse; in cases of further processing or of spoiling; in cases of accidental or natural losses.

Exercise 5. Accounting for packing, dishes, and other equipment. Entering the transactions of receipt and expenditure on the account books. The system of circulation of documents.

Exercise 6. Accounting of personnel and horses present for supplies. Keeping a daily record of personnel and horses present for food supplies. The procedure

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of carrying for rations and dropping from rations. Certification for rations of feed and forage; its purpose; rules for filling out the certificates; and rules for issuing the rations. Resping account of black forms for ration accounting.

Emercise 7: Special characteristics of accounting for rations and forage: in units below the regiment on detached duty away from the regiment; on troop trains; in the op units of an army in the field.

Emercise 8. Read-Supply and forage accounting at the level of the division and above. Food-supply and forage accounting dorments at the level of the division and available. Records to show the quantities of supplies markets and the requirements of the troop units. Supplies on hand and in course of transfer at the divisional storage depot. Types of accountability and table of to show the regular periodic reports to the make.

Exercises. How to prepare the regular reports. Keeping accounts in the event of divisions:

recognisation or departure of the unit. The accounting responsibilities for footsupplies and forage, and the procedure of preparing and submitting these accounts.

Exercise 10. Taking inventory of food supplies and forage, and of the corresponding and packing anterials and other property; the purpose of the inventories, the manner in which they are submitted.

b) CLOTHER SUPPLIES

Exercise 1. Decreents, books, and index-cards used in the accounting for clothing, begges-train equipment and furniture; brack characteristics of these types of record, and their uses. Preparation and formulation of receipt and issue documents.

Energies 2. Support accomming at the Quarternaster unit and at the warehouse.

Decrements recording receipt (arrival) of property. Entering the arrival of incoming property on the accounting books as they are being handled or stored at the troop want (regimental type).

Exercise 3. Making out the documents required for issuing property: issue to the sub-units of the regiment; distribution to individuals of the regimental personnel for their own personal use; transfer of property to another unit; issue at the ware-house; shortages and losses due to accident; property lost by individuals of the unit.

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Circulation of documents. Checking on the completeness of sets of property.

Exercise 1: Record of individual pieces of baggage-train property. Accounting for baggage-train property sent away for repairs of cleaning. The procedure for the warehouse in charge to pass on documents for the files of the quartermaster unit supply property.

Exercise 5. Special characteristics of accounting for emergency-amplicant copy of the individual clothing and equipment

The electric state and its purpose. Accounting for personal property received for storage from NGO's or private soldiers.

Property accounting in units below the level of the regiment. The procedure, for the small units, in requisitioning and receiving property, issuing it to members of the personnel, and transferring it from one xxx unit to snother. Documents to be prepared for turning in property to the warehouse.

Exercise 6. Accounts of clothing property on the company books, on the individual clothing and equipment record, and in the personal identification booklet of the individual soldier. Preparing lists of property lost with men going into other units. Special characteristics of accounting for property issued to men on recall for refresher training ("sbory"). The procedure of checking property records of the small units against the records of the quartermaster administrative units.

material, for the repaired property, fixed material and equipment. Papers to be ed)
made out when receiving property for repair and when issuing the repair property.

Exercise 8. Special characteristics of accounting for property of the troop units of an army in the field. Accounting for clothing property in units of the divisional type. Documents required for the accounting and issue of property. Accounting for clothing property on hand or in course of transfer at the regiments and at the warehouse of the division.

Exercise 9. Types of accountability and table of regular periodic reports. The procedure for writing up and submitting accounts of clothing property, and reports on requirements as to clothing property. Accounting in the case of reorganization or transfer of a military unit to another location. Clothing property accounting for the division; procedure for writing it up and submitting it.

Exercise 10. Taking inventory of individual and clothing property; the purpose and organization of the inventories, and the method of conducting them. Documentary

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formulation of the results of the inventories, and the procedure of submitting the inventory data.

QUARTERMASTERS

Purpose of Training. 1. To teach the organization of company (battalian) property and the duties of the company (battalian) quartermaster; standards of the daily food rations for personnel; the organization of the supply of meals at permanent barracks and in the field; standards for supplies of clothing and forage.

2. The To develop the requisite habits as regards use, repairs, storage, and accounting of proper in the minor units.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

The lessens dealing with the company (battalion) food, forage, and clothing supplies are conducted in the form of discussions, basing the discussions on the property supplies of the regiment.

The processes of accounting for property in the subordinate units will be tamin by means of practical preparation and writing up of relevant documents.

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List of Subjects and Time allowed to each

and the second section of the second	Designation of Subject	liumber of Hours
1.	General Information on the Subject of Treep Property	2
2.	Property Organization in the Company (Sattalion)	ħ
3.	Organization for Feeding Personnel at Earracks	ł4
li.	Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field	12
5.	Feed Supplies for the Horses	Ħ
5. 6.	Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Duty	6
7.	Food Supplies for Troops on the March	2 .
8.	The Procedure of Obtaining Clothing Supplies for the Small Units	8
9.	Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual Sc	16
10.	Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units	12
11.	Protection of Glothing Property	1) _i
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	Designation of Subject	Number of Hour
12.	Repairs of Clothing Property	6
13.	Bathing and Laundry Services	3
<u> </u>	Organization of Property Accounting in Small Units	2
15.	Accounting for Clothing Property	32
16.	Accounting for Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit on Detached Buty	6
17.	Accounting and Maintenance of Armament, Assaunition and Technical Supplies	n, 32
	TOTAL	165
SHARAGA	SUBJECT 1: General Information on the Subject Troop Property	ct of
Hannaisania Gen	eral notions on the subject of troop property. The	tasks connects

Englishments Subject 2: Property Organization in the Company (Battalion)

The tesks and functions of company property. The management of company property. The rights, duties, and responsibilities, with respect to property, in cumbert upon the following: lst Sergeent, Assistant Platoon Commander, Squad Commander, Quartermaster. The procedure to be adopted by the following to give or receive duty assignments relating to company property: lst Sergeant, Assistant Platoon Commander, Quartermaster.

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SUBJECT 3: Organization for Feeding Personnel at Barracks

Daily ration norms for NCO's and private soldiers. The procedure of carrying for rations and dropping from rations. Procedure of preparing meals and issuing
them. Preparing the dining hall for the meal. The procedure of bringing food into
the dining hall, receiving it there, and of removing it from the dining hall. Providing
warm food for personnel on daily detail. The procedure of making a statement of
quantities issued.

SUBJECT h: Organization for Feeding Personnel in the Field Organizing the food supply squad, and the duties of the personnel on duty.

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Organization of the Fihl (punkt knosyaynstvennego dovol'stviya - food supply point The bringing up and storing of food supplies. The preparation of meals in mobile kitchens. Hears and procedure of furnishing cooked meals and dry foods to advanced positions under various types of combat conditions. The procedure of issuing oction means and dry foods. Preparing means from concentrated and ordinary food products, by the soldiers themselves, in mess kits and buckets. The emergency food supply corried by the soldier, its purpose, and the procedure of issuing it.

SUBJECT 5: FEED SUPPLIES FOR THE HORSES

Face rations. The procedure of carrying horses for rations and dropping when from rethons. Obtaining forage from the regimental store house and issuing whit's our storage place for to the mademaniance feeds and forage. Time schedule and procedure for insular feed to the horses. Bules for feeding unitals. The stable sexpectates inties with respect to the feeding of the horses.

SUBJECT 6: Food Supplies for Small Units on Detached Subj Otherning food supplies and forage from the regimental food storage and delivering is so the small unit. Standards and procedure for placing food supplies and formule on mayons and mobile kitchems. Releasing food products to the kitchem. thomparing cooked foods, broad, and sugar. Isoning forage to the horses.

SUBJECT 7: Food Supplies for Troops on the March

Issuing food on a troup train. Supplying food for consumption on route

for handquarters and individual coldiers. Converted rations.

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SUBJECT 3: The Procedure of Obtaining Clothing Supplies for the Small Units

The procedure for small units to obtain clothing supplies from the reginantal vershouse. Checking quantity and quality of the property received. Delivexing the property to the small unit. The reception of property going to 300's and private soldiers coming in from another regiment or transferred from another small unit. The procedure of issuing property from the regimental warehouse to one of the small units.

SUBJECT 9: Furnishing Clothing Supplies to the Individual Soldier The private soldier's and the NCO's right to receive clothing Amercise 1. property. Priorities and time schedules for issuing the property.

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Exercise 2. Preparing uniforms, footwear, and personal equipment for issue. Marking assigning the articles and immuning them to the individual soldier or NCO.

Exercise 3. Furnishing clothing property to men called in by the draft. Issuing clothing property to soldiers and NCO's transferred down from the regiment, transferred to another small unit, or going out on a long-term furlough.

Exercise h. Procedure to provide clothing property in cases where the article is worn out before its proper time, or else is torn or otherwise spoiled. How to provide the small unit with bed-clothing, special clothing outfits, and sport wear.

SUBJECT 10: Storage of Clothing Property in the Small Units

Exercise 1. Structure, equipment, and maintenance of the store-room. Placing clothing property in storage, and putting it away. Care of the property during the belowing process. Measures to taken against the transfer (rodents, moths, etc.).

Exercise 2. Procedure for receiving in storage personal belongings of private soldiers or NCO's who are absent on a short furlough, or on outside duty, or who have been sent to a military hospital or to the quardhouse. Procedure for returning such personal property.

SUBJECT 11: Protection of Clothing Property

Exercise 1. Protection of clothing property is one of the military duties of every number of the service. Rules for wearing uniforms and personal equipment. Rules for Page 161:

putting on foot cloths. How to take care of the personal outfittings: cleaning, airing, greasing or oiling, drying.

Exercise 2. Using the kit bag to carry food, and food-supply articles and articles of daily use. Use of the poncho (shelter half.

Emercise 3. Procedures for inspecting property in use. The duties of the NCO and the private soldier in the matter of protecting clothing property.

Exercise 1. Putting up a tent for use on the march, and for use in camp. The care and maintenance of tents.

SUBJECT 12: Repairs of Slothing Property

The construction, equipment, and maintenance of a small repair shop in the subordinate units. Supplying the requisite repair materials. Having minor repairs made by the soldiers themselves. Procedure for giving things into repair at the

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regimental clothing repair shop, and for receiving them back from repairs.

SUBJECT 13: Bathing and Laundry Services

How to organize the bathing and laundry service. Time schedules and priorities for taking a bath. Procedure for changing into clean underwear. Standards for issuing soap, and procedure for obtaining it. How to arrange for the washing of warm used herdkerchiefs, attribution washing collar limings, and foot cloths by the soldiers themselves.

SUBJECT 11: Organization of the Property Accounting in Small.

Requirements to be made of property accounting in the small units. Special characteristics of the accounting documents used in small units. Duties of the Phint Surgeont and the Quartermester (Supply Surgeont) with respect to the accounting for property in the small units.

SUBJECT 15: Accounting for Clothing Property

Recroise 1. Propering and drawing up documents to enable the small unit to obtain clothing property from the regimental warehouse, and for issuing the property to private soldiers and NOC's. Noting down the received and issued clothing property in the company's clothing account book, in the soldier's personal identification book-individual records for lest, and in the finder-card fitterwank each soldier. Special characteristics of the account in for clothes issued to persons called in for the draft.

Exercise to Preparing and drawing up the documents required when a small unit turns in clothing property to the regimental varehouse. Intering the surrendered property on the company's property accounting book.

Page 162:

Me species 3. Accounting for clothing property that belongs to NCO's and private soldiers the are every from the regiment, or arrive from another regiment, or are being transferred from one unit to another within the same regiment.

Exercise h: Time schedules and procedures for the small unit to submit its accountsupply section of the staff.

to the sparkers site to the sparkers and procedures for the small unit to submit its account-

SUBJECT 16: Accounting for the Food and Forage Supplies of a Unit on Detached Duty

Preparing and writing up documents to obtain food and forage supplies from the regimental warehouse, and documents concerning issue of food supplies to

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the kitchen and of forage for the horses.

SUBJECT 17: Accounting and Maintenance of Armament, Ammunition and Technical Supplies

Emercise 1. The precedure for obtaining, storing, and protecting armsment, ammunition, and technical supplies. Rules for the transport of ammunition.

Exercise 2. Rules for care of the weapons taking care of it while living in barracks, in camp, and on the march. Procedures for inspection and control over maintenance of the weapon at the company level. Categories and sets of technical supplies property. Keeping makiks portable entrenching equipment in a condition of readiness. Repairs of armament and technical supplies.

Exercise 3. Accounting for quantity and quality of armament and technical equipment in the sub-units of the regiment.

Exercise h. The accounting documents and the procedure for writing them up.

Accounting for ammunition at the company level. The procedure for issuing and sccounting for ammunition issued to the guards (sentries). Issuing ammunit and
technical supplies for use. The documentation required when weapons and technical
supplies are given turned in for repairs.

Pago 163:

PECCRAM FOR PERFECTING THE SKILLS OF THE DRIVERS OF COMBAT, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND TRANSPORT AUTOMOBILES AND TRACTORS

- Purpose of Training. 1. To perfect the soldier's knowledge concerning the structure of the automobile (tractor).
- 2. To develop strongly established habits concerning the technical servicing of automobiles (tractors); to teach the soldier to notice and remove any disorders of the automobile (tractor) under combat conditions.
- 3. To achieve absolute technical mastery in driving the automobile (tractor) under any conditions whatsoever.

INDICATIONS AS TO METHOD

l. Exercises for the specialist training are for the most part conducted by practical methods, directly on the automobile (tractor), using technically equipped class rooms, parks, and shops.

The exercises must include the demonstration and study of the func-

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tioning of a properly regulated assembly (mechanism, device) that is in perfect condition, and an opportunity for the soldier himself to handle and operate the device in question, by way of illustration. After that the student must be trained to form habits for making an inspection and check of the technical condition of the automobile (tractor), discovering defects in the functioning of the various assembles, mechanisms, and devices, removing any irregularity or defect he may discover.

Special attention should be devoted to study of the material, and to unless for operating those makes of automobiles (tractors) which enter into the collegent of their unit, division, etc. At the same time a study must be made of the special structural characteristics and operation of other Russian makes of enterpolities (tractors).

Page Rill:

2. Proceed work with the material to done on automobiles (tracions) settably in use; and in this connection cars must be taken to enable all of the state do work at the same time. Practical work must be done according to the tracknological charts.

the development of proper hebits in servicing and repairing nutoextiles (inactors) is effected by using automobiles (tractors) that in view of the
cause of the year, or in view of the period of thre for which they have been in
the require one type or another of servicing or repairs. With this purpose in
the scheduling of this work.
Then the test occurrenced with the plan of operations.

3. The teaching of traffic rules is conducted in specially equipped class rooms, on sand boxes, and in actual practice out on the terrain (on roads and in in whited localities).

The class rooms and other localities where the exercises are contraffic lights,

List of Subjects and Time allotted to each

Separate and the last and	The second secon			of Hours
		Pesignation of Shhject $^{ m L}_{ m b}$	Drivers of Com-	Drivers of
		Winter Period.	eh. (Tractors)	hicles
	7.,	General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)	2	2
	2,	The Motor	18.	12
	. 3.	The Feed System	12	8
	Å.	The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment	20	15

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e 164: (c	cont'd)	List of Subjects and Time allow		
Des	signati	on of Subject	Orivers of bat and Adm Vehicles(Tr	umber of Hours Com- Drivers of Tra min. post Vehicles ract).
5	. Structure	and Functioning of the Start- Devices	2	2
5.	. Study of	the Structure and Care of the	h	Ì,
7		Gear and Steering Mechanism	20	20
_		g the Vehicle		lh
	2 Doggood and the	g the Automobile (Tractor) for ing and Swemer Operation		ઠ
7.7	-	1 Servicing		30
	**	d Lubricante	_	2
7.6		Automobiles and Tractors	_	
		Summer Period	TOTAL 11:0	115
Page 165: I3	Terrain- and the	Structural Characteristics of Going Vehicles (GAZ-63,ZIS-151 New Types of Tractors	•	36
3	t Dwamaniy	ng Automobiles (Tractors) for Au Operation	utum-	6
2	15. Traffic the Com	Rules for Military Auto-Roads, responding Rates of Speed	and l	ħ
:	Anna) sa	ction for Use of New Automobiles and Old Vehicles Returned from M		. 2
• •		gulating Work to be Done in Commechnical Servicings No. 1, 2, and	nection	12
		******	TOTAL 60	60
		,	Total: 200	175
		combined		·

SUBJECT 1: General Structure of the Automobile (Tractor)

Classification of automobiles and tractors according to type, use, and road or terrain travel capacity. The operating and technical characteristics of Russian-made automobiles and tractors. Types of special equipment for automobiles and tractors. Rules for the use and care of this special equipment. Automobile and tractor equipment for the transportation of troops, freights, and artillery systems.

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SUBJECT 2: The Hotor

Exercise 1. The cycles of the internal combustion motor. The structure of the multiple-cylinder four-test gasoline motor. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the crenkgear mechanism. Construction data for the meter: the number of cylinders; the dismeter of the cylinder; the piston stroke; the operating volume of all the cylinders; the degree of compression; the maximum power; and the number of turns at maximum power. Importance and measurement of the tefore-mentioned characteristic for the local types of disorder; methods of discovering and removing them.

Emercise 2. Purpose, structure, and functioning of the circulating mechanism.

The edvantages and disadventages of high and low position of the values. Adjustment of the distributing shaft and of the distributing plations. Moment of opening and electing the values. The most commonly encountered transplantation; their discovery and elimination. Clearences between values tems and plungers; method of checking the clearences.

Recroise 3. The system of veter-cooling with thermo-syphon and forced circulation. Mixed systems of cooling. The volume of the cooling system. The structure of the radiator, ventilator, centrifugal pump, and thermostat. Disorders in the system of cooling. The consequences of overheating and overcooling the motor. Game of the cooling system.

Exorcise h. The importance of the Labricating system. Labrication under pressure, by appropriate, and combined systems. The consequences of insufficient and or excessive lubrication. The devices of the lubricating system, their purpose and functioning. The most frequently encountered disorders; methods for discovering and eliminating them. Care of the lubricating system.

SUBJECT3:

Describe L. Purpose and structure of the feed system of the motor. The devices of the feed system; their purpose, structure, and functioning. High-pressure fuel pump. The mechanism for regulating the fuel supply; mechanism for pumping by hand. The jet sprayer; the conditions under which it functions.

Energies 2. Supplementary structures of the carburetor. Servicing the feed system of the motor. The most commonly encountered disorders; their discovery and correction. Regulating the dwices of the feed system. Control and care of the feed

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system

SUBJECT 1: The Ignition System and the Electrical Equipment

Exercise 1. The structure and principle of action of the accumulator battery.

Composition and preparation of the electrolyte. Rules for charging a battery and

for checking upon its charge. The generator; its structure and principle of action.

Regulating the force and voltage of the generator current. The most commonly encountered disorders of a battery, generator, or relay-generator; methods of discovering and correcting the disorders.

Exercise 2. Ignition of the working mixture. Ignition devices; their purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. Advancing the spark, and the vacuum regulator for advancing the spark. Diagram to show the principles applied in the ignition system. The magneto; its purpose, structure, and mode of functioning. The equipment for obtaining ignition from the magneto. The most commonly encountered discorders; methods for discovering and correcting them. Care of the ignition system.

Exercise 3. Purpose and structure of the starter; its disorders, and methods of correcting them. Care of the starter. Lighting and signal devices. Control and measurement devices. The disorders most commonly encountered in them; the means of discovering and correcting them. Care of the lighting and signal devices, and of the control and measurement instruments.

SUBJECT 5: Structure and Functioning of the Stafting Devices
Technical characteristics, purpose, structure, and mode of functioning
of the various starting devices. How to regulate the startint devices. Rules for
care and keeping. The most commonly encountered disorders, and methods of correcting them.

SUBJECT 6: Study of the Structure and Care of the Power Transmission

Exercise 1. Purpose and general structure of the power transmission. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the coupling, transmission case, distributor case, reduction gear, Cardan shaft, differential, and main drive gear of the automobile.

Exercise 2. Purpose, structure, and mode of functioning of the principal friction clutch, shift gear and main drive gear cases, flange friction clutch and flange transmission of the tractor. The front bridge. The most commonly encountered

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disorders; methods for detecting and correcting them. Servicing and care of the power transmission.

SUBJECT 7: Running Gear and Steering Mechanism

Exercise 1. Structure of the frame, axles, and suspension. Shock absorbers.

Wheels. Regulating the angle of convergence of the wheels. Regulating the degree of rigidity of the shock absorber of the spring suspension; the running gear of the tractor. Automobiles without frame. Independence of the suspension of the front

rinests. The suspension of the leading truck of a three-axled automobile.

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The tires. The general structure of the pneumatic tire. The procedure of changing tires. Care of the tires. Repairs on innter tubes and casings under field conditions.

Exercise 3. The structure of the steering mechanism. Servicing and regulation. Detection of disorders, and methods of correcting them.

Exercise h. Purpose, structure, and made of functioning of the brakes. Rules for operating, servicing, and regulating the brakes.

SUBJECT 8: Operating the Vehicle.

Exercise 1. The procedure for receiving, surrendering, and turning it over to a troop unit. The log for an automobile (tractor) and the numerical markings. Issue of a certificate entitling the holder to drive an automobile (tractor).

Exercise 2. The trip ticket and its purpose. The procedure for obtaining, filling out, and turning in the trip ticket. Recording and accountability for trip tickets. Practical method forfilling out the trip ticket. Record of the road milesge of the automobile (tractor). Measures for economizing fuel and lubricants. Planning the operation of automobiles and tractors.

Exercise 3. pparks and their uses. Types of parks. Structure of the park. Field parks and their squipment. Placing the automobiles (tractors) in a park. The internal regulations of a park. Measures of fire prevention and protection at the park.

Exercise h. Freparing the automobile (tractor) for dead storage. The Procedure of storing the automobile (tractor) and removing its equipment. Servicing automobiles in dead storage and checking on their technical condition. Taking an automobile (tractor) out of dead storage. Types of documents used for automobiles

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(tractors) in dead storage and the method of preparing them.

SUBJECT 9: Preparing the Automobile (Tractor) for Spring and Summer Operation

Exercise 1. Practical work in preparing the cooling, lubrication, and feed systems, and the accumulator batteries for summer operation.

Exercise 2. Practical work in taking care of the rubber equipment of the vehicle, the track assembly, the lubrication, feed, and coalling system, and the brakes.

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SUBJECT 10: Technical Servicing

Precise 1. The purpose of the servicing. Inspection to check on the vehicle before it leaves the park. Checking the vehicle en route (during halts and at stop-overs). Doubt technical servicing. Technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Norms of time to be spent on the work of servicing. The extent of the work, and methods of accomplishing it.

Exercise 2. Practical work on technical servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 3. Special characteristics of the operation of a new automobile (tractor) or one that has just undergone major repairs. Special characteristics of the trial runs of a new automobile (tractor). Inspections during the period of the trial run, change of oil, cleaning the crank case and filter.

SUBJECT 11: Fuels and Labricanis

Exercise 1. Technical and operational requirements to be made of fuelt. Standards of expenditure of fuel on various makes of automobiles and tractors. The different types of automobile and tractor fuel.

Exercise 2. The requirements to be made of lubricants. Motor oils and solid lubricants. Different types of oils and their properties. Standards for the expenditure of oil. Signs that indicate the lubricant is not fit for use.

SUBJECT 12: Driving Automobiles and Tractors

Exercise 1. Practice in driving an automobile (tractor). Starting and shifting across intersections gears. Movement anathemy exercises and on curves. Movement over slippery roads, smooth snd over moist, with snow. Braking and halting. Rules for overcoming steep grades and descents, and movement across bridges. Towing another vehicle.

Fractise 2. Traffic rules for automobiles and tractors. Organizing the regulation of traffic. Road markers and signposts. Driving an automobile (tractor) over mountain

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rocis. Rales for driving an automobile (tractor) in minima column. Driving an cartomobile over readless terrain. Driving an automobile (tractor) at night.

SUBJECT 13: Special Structural Characteristics of Terrain-Going Vehicles (GAZ-63, ZIS-151) and the New Types of Tractors

Tentico-technical characteristics of the automobiles and tractors. faercise L. Page 170:

Cameral characteristics: motors, power transmission, running gear, body, steering sochemisms, electrical equipment. Operating characteristics of automobiles and transore.

Special characteristics of the structure of the motors, cooling sys-Prorected 2. ten, lubrication and feed system; ignition system and electrical equipment. Strucburs of the power transmission. The distributor box, the Cardan transmission. The padmowlen goar. The main transmission and the differential. The principal friction geer, the flame friction genr and the flamge transmission.

Distinguishing characteristics of the running gear of sutomobiles Phorokeo 3. and transform: the rear and forward bridges, the suspension, the shock absorbers, theole and tires; the steering mechanisms: the steering gear, foot trace and hand larako. The structure of the hydraulic gear. Regulating the brakes; detection and correction of disorders. Special equipment.

SUBJECT 14: Preparing Automobiles (Tractors) for Automo-Winter Operation

for autum-winter operation Proporation of the following: cooling, labricating, and the accumu-Escreise 1. later between. Preparing the equipment for heating, werming-up, and starting the retor, diaging tools, and anti-skid equipment. Anti-freeze liquids, their purpose ១ភូឌិ ២១៩៤

Procedural exercises in preparing the automobile(tractor) for autumn-Merchec 2. dater operation.

SUBJECT 15: Traffic Rules for Military Auto-Rossis, and the Corresponding mates of Speed

Truffic rules governing the movement of individual automobiles and Exercise 1. auto-roads. Duties of the driver in observing the traific rules. Measures for suppressing violations of traffic rules on the roads. Special rules of movement carrying personnel or dangerous loads.

Traffic regulation. Signals for regulating traffic in daytims and Exercise 2.

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at night; their purpose. Traffic regulating agencies. Special characteristics of traffic regulation at intersections, road forks, bridges, water-crossings, and in inhabited localities. Compliance with traffic regulation signals.

SUBJECT 16: Preparation for Use of New Automobiles (Tractors) and Old Vehicles Returned from Major Repairs

Receiving an automobile (tractor) from major repairs. Trial runs:

regime of operation, time allotted for the trial run. Standards for the expendi-Fage 171: ture of fuel and lubricants. Care and servicing of the vehicle.

SUBJECT 17: The Regulating Work to be Done with in Connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

Exercise 1. The purpose and procedure of regulating the mechanisms of the automobile (tractor). The extent of the regulating work done in connection with Technical Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3. Tools and devices used in the work of regulating Exercise 2. Regulating the mechanisms of the Automobile (tractor) in connection with Servicings No. 1, 2, and 3.

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